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CHITA GOVERNMENT INSISTS JAPANESE TROOPS WITHDRAW

Occupation of Northern Saghalien
Took Place Formally After an
Attack by Aggrieved Russians
but Other Reasons Are Alleged

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The conference now in session at Dairen between representatives of Japan and of the Chita Government attracts more public interest here than the previous negotiations between Mr. Yourin and the Chinese Foreign Office. It has become known that the most delicate point in the negotiations is the question of the Japanese occupation of Northern Saghalien. Japan bases her extensive occupation of the northern portion of this land upon military necessity growing out of the Nikolai-vsk incident. It is understood that the Chita representative is insisting that Japanese occupation preceded that incident and that after it the Japanese extended their authority and seized other valuable assets.

As a matter of fact the wholesale massacre of the Japanese garrison at Nikolai-vsk in the spring of 1920 was carried out by an irresponsible mob of aggrieved Russians who found their means of livelihood threatened by the Japanese occupation of the valuable fisheries at the mouth of the Amur River, where Nikolai-vsk is located, as well as by the Japanese seizure of all the fishery rights north of Vladivostok.

Trade Agreement Held Up
It is known here that it was not until after the incident that formal possession was taken although previous to it the Japanese had assumed the rôle of domination. The formal declaration of seizure was followed by the setting up of a Japanese municipality, the changing of the names of the streets to Japanese names, the exploitation of mines and forests and the importation of such a large number of Japanese workmen that it resulted in a congestion of labor. At the time of the occupation Japan announced that its object was to hold the area until Japan's honor and dignity could be satisfied by satisfactory settlement of the Nikolai-vsk affair.

When the Chita Government asked that the Japanese troops should be withdrawn from Siberia as a preliminary to the signing of a trade agreement, Japan hesitated to act under a poorly concealed threat. It countered the claim by insisting that the Chita Government should render satisfaction to Japan for the Nikolai-vsk incident but Chita replied that its government was not in existence at the time of the Nikolai-vsk massacre and that it could not therefore be held responsible for incidents which occurred before its organization. Chita further stated that under no circumstances can consent be given to the occupation or annexation of Russian soil by Japan.

The arguments of the Chita Government appearing to be irrefutable, it is understood here that the Japanese are considering the advisability of opening direct negotiations with the Soviet Government for settlement of the Nikolai-vsk incident. But it is not believed here that Soviet Russia will ask for any less than Chita.

China Keenly Interested
The Japanese military command under General Ochiai placed itself in a perilous condition by dispatching a small body of troops consisting of not more than 400 men to the distant outpost of Nikolai-vsk at the mouth of the Amur River, where they were 400 or 500 miles from their base of supplies.

If there had been cooperation between the Japanese Army and Navy at the time it would have been possible to protect this small land garrison, but such cooperation did not occur, as was forcibly pointed out later by questions in the Japanese Parliament. China's interest in this incident has been keen because of the treatment of the Chinese residents by the Japanese after the reoccupation of Nikolai-vsk by Japan's armed forces.

An early suggestion that the Chinese had cooperated with the Russians in the massacre was proved to be incorrect, but the incident has not failed to remain of great interest to the Chinese public. It now seems as if Nikolai-vsk would prove to be the stumbling block in the present negotiations at Dairen and in all probability cause the breaking up of the conference.

NEED FOR SPEAKING PERMIT IS UPHOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Constitutionality of the Mount Vernon, New York, city ordinance prohibiting public speaking on the streets without the city mayor's permission has been upheld by the State Court of Appeals. The case began when three Socialist street speakers were arrested. They were sustained by Judge Martin J. Keogh of the State Supreme Court. The appellate division reversed this decision and the Court of Appeals upheld the reversal. Part of the reversal opinion stated that withholding of permits for speaking in streets or parks does not deny the right of free speech.



Dispute over Saghalien

Japanese occupation of northern portion of island is most delicate point in negotiations proceeding between Tokyo and Chita Governments

JAPAN'S PENETRATION OF SIBERIA OPPOSED BY RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Continued Japanese occupation of Siberia can have no purpose other than introducing Japanese characteristics into the Russian Far East, and promises of evacuation have not been kept for specious reasons, Nicholas D. Avksentiev and Prof. Paul N. Millukov declare, who claim to represent the conference of All-Russian Constituent Assembly.

They say the entire Russian people, regardless of political creed, have more than once demanded Japanese evacuation. The United States Government, it is recalled, on July 23, 1920, in a note to Japan, objected to her occupation of the northern part of Sakhalin, of Vladivostok and other Siberian territory.

Japan's request for recognition of "peaceful penetration" into Siberia is declared to have a familiar sound. Russia's disintegration does not justify application to her of any terms interfering with her sovereignty. The Russia of tomorrow would welcome foreign cooperation in her economic development, but she would be unservedly opposed to any special interests for Japan in the Far East. Preservation of sovereign rights in the Far East and Siberia was of vital importance to Russia. Any infringement upon them would serve as the germ for future conflict.

MORE DISTRICTS ACCEPT DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—Sacramento has adopted the "Little Volstead Act," in the form of an ordinance, which recently passed the city council. The ordinance is virtually a replica of the national prohibition law, with the addition that it directly orders the city police to enforce the law.

Voters of San Jose County, at the recent referendum on the same prohibition enforcement ordinance, overwhelmingly approved it, and it is now a law of the county. The vote for the ordinance was 13,044 and the vote against it 9,270.

By a vote of three to two, the supervisors of Shasta County have adopted the "Little Volstead Act." Shasta County is the twenty-ninth county in the State to adopt the act.

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UNITY OF IRELAND CALLED ESSENTIAL

Sinn Fein Declares Unity Is More
Important Than Any Other
Question and Must Be Basis
of Negotiations With Britain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England, (Thursday).—The meeting between Sir James Craig, the Ulster Prime Minister, and Mr. Lloyd George has been postponed till later in the week, probably tomorrow, when it is expected the latter will make some attempt to free the Irish situation from the appearance of a deadlock that it has won since Ulster's uncompromising reply to the proposals put before her representatives by Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues.

The question of the publication of the correspondence between the two Premiers is also likely to come up, and Ulster's wishes are quite strongly in favor of publication. This is a point, however, on which Sinn Fein would have to be consulted, as the publication would involve also the publication of Sinn Fein's proposals at the conference, which up to now, out of consideration for the position and even possibly security of the Sinn Fein envoys, have been carefully and effectively concealed.

A joint sub-committee of the Irish conference, met on Wednesday and today for the first time for many days. It is understood that the prime object of the conference was to discuss certain new proposals that Mr. Lloyd George intends to place before Sir James Craig.

Police Circular Withdrawn
Sir James hopes to leave during the weekend for Belfast where the Northern Parliament reassembles next Tuesday. The handing over of the powers under the recent order-in-council has given the Northern Parliament considerable work to do of a domestic nature quite apart from any discussion that might ensue on the publication of the proceedings in which its Prime Minister has been engaged with Mr. Lloyd George.

Contrary to the general expectation in Ulster Sir James has ordered a withdrawal of the recent police circular directing the enrollment of volunteers from various unauthorized loyalist defense forces in the ranks of class C of the special constabulary.

The cancellation is ordered in the following terms: "My attention has been drawn to the terms of Colonel Wickham's circular, dated November 9, in regard to recruiting for class C special constabulary, which I approved in the event of the true being terminated, and for their formation into regular military units. The constabulary having been transferred to the government of Northern Ireland, recruits may be taken as police but not into any military force or organization."

The Sinn Fein representatives, Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and E. J. Duggan, went to 10 Downing Street today with the conviction that the unity of Ireland is a fact surpassing in importance any other consideration, and according to a Sinn Fein statement made to a press representative this must inevitably form the basis of their negotiations with the British Government.

Delegates Have Plenary Powers
Sinn Fein contends that a scheme in which Ulster would be allowed to send representatives to Westminster would not be feasible, and there would always be the danger of Ulster deciding to remain detached from the rest of Ireland, no matter what inducement may be held out to her to enter into an All-Ireland Parliament.

Sinn Fein headquarters in London claims that the delegates are endowed with full plenary powers, and if they can come to an agreement with the

government, their decision will receive the approval of their colleagues in Dail Eireann.

No communication was issued today at the conclusion of the meeting of the committee, but it is understood that Wednesday's discussions were continued in the hope that Sinn Fein might offer some guarantee that would insure Ulster's fears being quieted.

BRITAIN CONSIDERS KEMALIST TREATY

Reply Expected to Make It Perfectly
Clear Consent Cannot
Be Given to French Proposals
Regarding Baghdad Railway

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England, (Thursday).—

The French reply to Marquess Curzon's aide memoir regarding the Franco-Kemalist Treaty has now been fully discussed at a Cabinet meeting and the British reply duly considered. As the French note maintains and emphasizes the viewpoint that the pact with Ankara is of a purely local character, it is understood that the forthcoming British note will place the onus on the French Government of squaring the published terms of the treaty with the assertion that it is only a local agreement.

Article one of the treaty states: "The high contracting parties declare that with the signing of the present agreement the state of war that has existed between them will come to an end." Apart from any other terms in the treaty it remains for the French Government to satisfactorily explain how such terms could be used in a local agreement—a point so far carefully avoided in French replies.

The French note is couched in moderate and distinctly friendly terms, and it is stated that the British note will carefully maintain the same tone. At the same time it can hardly be said that the seriousness of the situation has been to any extent relieved. Not only has the moral stability of the entente been threatened, but peace in the Near East, of which there had been hopeful signs in recent weeks, seems to have been again indefinitely postponed.

Protection of Christians
Whilst fully recognizing the right of the French to conclude hostilities with the Turks, the British attitude will be maintained in the note that the surrender of mandated territory cannot be looked on favorably by the British Government. This notwithstanding repeated assertions on the part of the French that ample guarantees have been given for the protection of the Christian population.

The worth of these guarantees is very well estimated by French authorities in offering to place shipping at the disposal of the inhabitants who wish to evacuate Cilicia before the withdrawal of French troops. As the Greeks are still at war with the Turks, it would be necessary for the whole of the Greek population to be withdrawn, and, judging by past occurrences, it is not considered difficult to forecast what would happen to the remaining Armenian population.

The British Foreign Office has asked when the French troops are to be withdrawn, but so far no reply is forthcoming. Meantime numerous telegrams are being sent out to the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs imploring the intervention of the British Government on behalf of the Christian inhabitants who are reaching the coast in increasing numbers in a destitute condition.

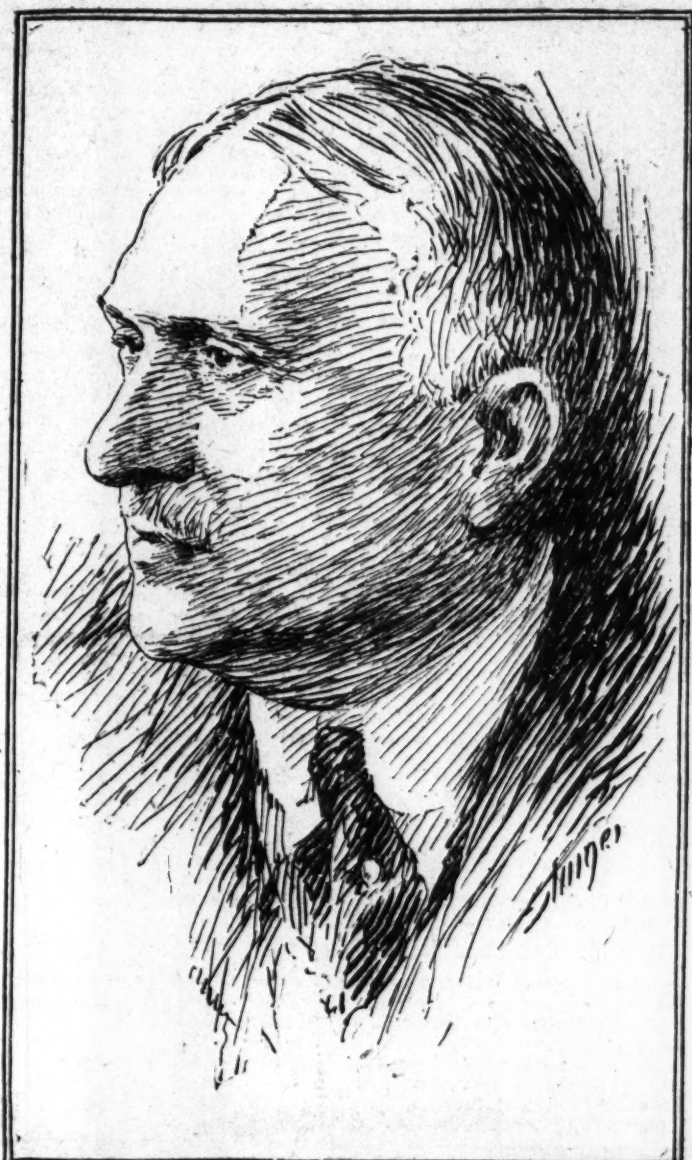
Effect on Greek Army
Apart from anything else, the British note will make it perfectly clear that consent cannot be given to the French proposals regarding the Baghdad railway. In view of the statement that the French government does not recognize the Ankara Government and still reserves the right to conclude a general treaty in conjunction with the rest of the allies, it is hoped that nothing further may come of the objectionable clauses embodied in this disturbing treaty.

Every sympathy is expressed toward the French Government in its desire to reduce its military commitments in Asia Minor and elsewhere, but the British view remains firm that neither the Christian population of Cilicia, nor yet the Greek Army should be made to suffer thereby. That the Greek Army would suffer is obvious, as the right wing would be laid open to attack by the Turks; in fact it might mean a very considerable Greek retirement.

It is estimated that at least a fortnight must elapse before the French withdrawal can take place, during which time it is hoped in official circles that some agreement may be reached whereby the offending clauses in the treaty may be withdrawn. That the British Government cannot agree to it, in its present form, goes without saying, and as there is a whole-hearted desire on both sides to maintain the utmost friendliness, it is hoped that the British reply, when drafted, will induce the French government to reduce the treaty to the scope of nothing more than "a local agreement."

CONCORDAT MAY SUPPLANT ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Effort to Include United States With the Two Other Major Naval
Powers in Understanding Which Would Not Necessitate a Formal
Treaty of Alliance Is Now Being Made With Knowledge of
American Delegation As Aid to the Limitation of Armaments



René Viviani

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"I consider it one of the greatest honors of my political life to have been able to participate, even for a time, in the work of the Conference."

—Aristide Briand.

"We take our good relationship with America very much for granted, and the possibility of any desire on our side of any alterations in those conditions literally does not feature in our calculations."—Sir Charles Hobhouse, M. P.

"The greatest moment in the history of the world."—Lord Birkenhead, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

"With fears on both sides obliterated, an agreement, so far as Japan and the United States are concerned, cannot fail to come."—Admiral Baron Kato.

MR. BRIAND'S SUCCESSOR

Extraordinary as it may appear, René Viviani, who is the chief French politician to remain in Washington after the departure of Aristide Briand, is credited with the ambition of one day becoming President of the French Republic. It is said that he is by no means desirous of becoming Prime Minister. The credit of Prime Ministers is often used quickly in France. Indeed, it is remarkable how certain men who play a prominent part are rather anxious to avoid rather than seek office until things have been somewhat straightened out. They realize that a few months of power now may mean complete obliteration during many years. The path is strewn with difficulties.

It is not intended, of course, to convey the impression that Mr. Viviani is not prepared to sacrifice his future, to risk his career, at any time should it appear necessary. Were he called upon by Parliament to assume immediate responsibilities he would doubtless do so. But one wants to dissipate the mistaken notion that all French statesmen are fighting each other for office. Even those who are most opposed to the present holders of office would hesitate before they took up the tasks themselves. Such is the case of Raymond Poincaré, who, while dissatisfied with all that has been done since the armistice, never pushes his personal claims when his criticism is proving most effective. Sometimes the situation in France strikes one as such that while the Premier in office is generally disapproved and perpetually assailed, no one is really intriguing to obtain the post. The attitude is negative rather than positive. These remarks do not apply to Mr. Viviani, who even refrains from criticism. Whatever may be his ultimate ambitions, he certainly

does not wish to render the position of anyone insupportable.

For a long time he has seemed to stand aside from the fray. He has put himself on a higher plane than the struggling party politicians. He has only asked in what way he could be of service—not how he could prevent another from being of service. There is a dignity in his demeanor that really gives one the impression of his superiority. In the electoral lists, in the parliamentary rough-and-tumble, he is not a combatant. All he asks is a job which he can perform for France. It is probably because of this aloofness from the arena that men are already beginning to speak of him as the prospective President.

It is true that Mr. Millerand has still five years to serve (seven years is the full term but Mr. Millerand came in late on the resignation of Paul Deschanel.) Five years, however, is not a long period. It is even now too soon to take up a station rather detached from the petty preoccupations and the smaller intrigues of the active politicians. There is a sense in which already Mr. Viviani is a sort of President in posse and is behaving as such. The writer naturally knows nothing of Mr. Viviani's remote intentions but statement that there is some ground for the Paris journals. In the readiness of Mr. Viviani to accept special missions, to act as a sort of special ambassador of France, to go abroad even at moments of Cabinet crisis, and generally to show that he stands apart from the daily quarrels of the Chamber.

Whether he is conscious of the possibilities of this behavior or not it is undoubtedly true that it is precisely such a man who is usually elected, when the time comes, to the first post of all. The man in the thick of the contest, the man with strong prejudices, who has identified himself with particular policies, is not often chosen. One explanation of the failure of Mr. Clemenceau lies in this fact. Although Parliament at that moment was in agreement with him, it instinctively felt that it might presently be in radical disagreement. Mr. Clemenceau could not be the well-balanced chief who would hold the scales evenly.

All this is meant to demonstrate the fact that Mr. Viviani has become the type of the nonpartisan statesman. He has no party axe to grind, no immediate personal ambitions to inspire him. He has become par excellence the distinguished servant of France to whom no group can address reproaches, to whom all groups must give thanks.

He is in a very special sense, in a sense that Mr. Briand is not, since one knows that a section of the French Parliament is against Mr. Europe, for a better understanding

Briand and is anxious to bring him down—Mr. Viviani in a peculiar sense is the spokesman of France. When he speaks no one will suspect him of having his eye upon the Left or upon the Right, no one will suppose that he is trying to curry favor with the Radicals or with the Reactionaries. If he is not aiming at the Premiership and is not endeavoring to retain the Premiership, then there is created around him an entirely different atmosphere. He becomes still more authoritative.

For these reasons the choice of Mr. Viviani as one of the principal members of the French delegation is particularly happy. It is perhaps a pity that Mr. Viviani cannot express himself in English with the eloquence and vivacity that he expresses himself in French. For he is looked upon as the national orator. There are many fine speakers in France but none of them have the fiery eloquence of Mr. Viviani. Mr. Briand is varied, spontaneous, and persuasive—a most eloquent speaker. But neither he nor any other living French statesman possesses the torrential flow of language that Mr. Viviani possesses. The present writer chiefly heard him at Geneva during the first Assembly of the League of Nations. There Mr. Viviani was clearly the most remarkable master of the spoken word. He sits in his seat, an unimpressive figure; he does not look in any way marked off from his fellows. His appearance is not distinguished. His type of face is not one which rests in the memory. One meets a score of men like him every day. But suddenly he is on his feet. He begins to speak; he is transfused. The sentences pour out with irresistible force. Every phrase is stirring, every gesture is electrifying. The audience is swept away. It is magnificent. Mr. Viviani seems to speak without any personal effort. The very spirit of speech appears to take possession of him. He is another man. Never does he pause for a word; never is he in doubt. Eyes and lips and hands are all coordinated. Perhaps when one analyzes what he has said so impetuously the next morning one is surprised to find that it reads no better. In short it is not what he says but how he says it that matters and nothing is so depressingly empty as a translation of a Viviani discourse. The body of the discourse is of little consequence; but the soul of it is vibrant.

It is this amazing eloquence that helped him to succeed as he has succeeded at the Paris bar. He is probably the best paid lawyer in France. And yet the class of case which he takes up is rather commercial than that in which there is a call for passionate oratory. This indicates that Mr. Viviani is essentially an orator he nevertheless knows how to master a mass of intricate facts, he knows how to arrange and clarify his arguments.

Mr. Viviani belongs to that school of Socialists from which sprung some of the most notable French statesmen—among them Mr. Briand and Mr. Millerand. He has of course traveled a great way from the starting point. There is a saying in France that Socialism leads to anything—on condition that one leaves it behind. It is certainly curious that out of that early group of ardent social workers who desired to reform the world so many have advanced along the road of success. It is not unnatural that present-day Socialists should say spiteful things. The truth is that whatever generous aspirations one may cherish it is impossible to associate long with the actual party which in France has fallen into disreputable ways and is led by vulgar mediocrities, demagogues who appeal to the baser sentiments of the mob. Today one can see the same process. The finest orator that the Socialist Party possesses—or possessed—the keenest brain, the finest culture, are those of Paul-Boncour who in his turn finds it impossible to remain with the shouting crowd and is day by day being pushed further and further from this wild party. What attracts men who believe in progress to the Socialist Party is its promise of better conditions for the submerged masses, but experience alas! teaches that the composition of this party is such that it can only be abandoned to its futile oppositions, its acrimonious attacks. Mr. Viviani like many others has had experience.

But he is today as earnest as ever in the great cause of humanity, and if he has rejected the Socialist doctrine he has not lost the humanitarian spirit. Especially has he been prominent in League of Nations circles. Possibly this will not commend him to an American audience, but be it remembered that—putting the question of machinery apart—it is the common object of America and of Europe to disarm to the extent that circumstances will allow. Mr. Viviani has clearly shown that he has no Utopian ideas about disarmament, but that he is anxious to work in America, as in Europe, for a better understanding

among the peoples and for the establishment of conditions which will assure peace and permit the laying down of the dreadful burden that now weighs upon the world. On this ground he should have a sympathetic hearing in America.

He is, of course, no stranger to America. His missions have made him known. At the Washington Conference it may or it may not be judged opportune to approach the question of international indebtedness. When Mr. Viviani last went to America there had been studied a scheme which would have made a settlement possible. The time, however, was not considered ripe to engage in serious conversations. It is recognized in Europe that there is a natural reluctance on the part of America to forgo her credits. It is, in the first place, a matter of business. In the second place, America has a right to ask what is being done with the money that she lent to Europe. She sees nations which cannot balance their budgets recklessly spending on armaments. The problem therefore becomes a delicate one. It is felt that there should be certain conditions attached to any remission of debts. France, who believes that all her expenditure on armaments is justified, is naturally diffident about opening this grave question which may provoke somewhat humiliating retorts. Moreover, it is felt that Germany, too, would ask for cancellation of the greater part of her debt on certain grounds which are not dissimilar to those put forward by a section of European opinion—namely, the impossibility of paying except in goods which are not wanted and against which barriers are being erected.

It will, therefore, be seen that if Mr. Viviani is empowered to bring forward this matter his task will be indeed difficult. On the other hand, many American financiers have lately visited Europe and have returned with the conviction that it is precisely this mountain of debt with the corresponding depreciation of monetary values which prevents Europe from purchasing many articles which she would otherwise purchase from America. Thus the question of European debts and the problem of American unemployment are clearly related. That is the essential point of this controversy. Should the financial theme be broached it will almost certainly be Mr. Viviani who will put forward the French views. That he will do so with dexterity may be taken for granted. He is extremely tactful, and for all his impetuosity in speech knows when it is better to refrain from speech.

At the moment when war between France and Germany was growing imminent it was Mr. Viviani who accompanied President Poincaré on the famous trip to Russia of which adversaries of France have made much. But nothing could be more certain than the pacific intentions of the French. Mr. Viviani was Prime Minister on the outbreak of hostilities. In order to give no excuse whatsoever to Germany he actually withdrew the French troops from the frontier. For this action he was subsequently criticized but it was the action of a man who above all desired peace.

It may well be that Mr. Viviani is fated to play the principal part for his country in the Washington Conference if the proceedings are, as expected, protracted and continue long after the departure of the French Premier. Confidently can it be asserted that France could have no better statesman.

Chinese Not Perturbed

Delegates Say They Are Satisfied in Face of Report of Dissension

The Christian Science Monitor News Service. Copyright, 1921.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Night.—The reports of serious differences of opinion between the Chinese and the British on the one hand, and the Chinese and the French on the other, are in the nature of a sensation. In the sanctity of committee rooms there is less reserve than in the open conferences. But the gentleman who gave some of the news out to the papers last night was eminently unwise in his way of phrasing it. He may have been blessed by the writer of the large headline, but he will scarcely be blessed by those for whom he undertook to speak. What happened at the Conference yesterday was a shaking down to the work of the sub-committee. The question of fiscal control was under discussion, and it was finally left to Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador in London, to draw up a brief, on behalf of China, for the consideration of the Conference, which brief was to review all those aspects of Chinese finance upon which limitations have been placed. That is to say, to give an example, such aspects as the import duties in respect to which China is limited, under international control, to a five per cent ad valorem duty.

Next Friday, when the sub-committee meets again, the question of the territorial rights of China will be considered, and in due course the whole of the questions at issue will be considered as fully as possible, and a report made. At present so far from the Chinese delegates being in the least perturbed by the turn events have taken they are completely satisfied, and look forward with confidence to the ultimate decisions of the Conference.

Whether Mr. Briand was as satisfied over his last day's work, before his return to France, is another thing. Mr. Briand's position in the Chambers is extremely precarious, and probably the only reason why he has not been more hotly assailed is the very simple one that no other French statesman is in any hurry to accept the dangerous task of following him in the present condition of France's finances, and in the turmoil of European politics. In exactly what light the Chambers will view the immediate result of the Prime Minister's effort at the Conference remains to be seen. It will probably rather de-

pend upon the view taken by Mr. Briand's rivals not so much of the possibility, as of the advisability of upsetting him. That Mr. Briand has done all he could have been expected to do in the present position of French politics is obvious, and politicians and voters have never been remarkable for their gratitude, as witness the defeat of Mr. Clemenceau and the betrayal of Mr. Venizelos, and Mr. Briand may find the Chambers of the opinion that he has brought home with him nothing but good words. But if Mr. Briand has brought home nothing but good words he has left behind some none too wise ones. His attitude, in Washington, towards his British Allies has not been calculated to encourage them in giving him those assurances which he desired. It was said by a keen listener to his great speech that he seemed to have forgotten that the British were in the war at all. It is perfectly true that the friction between the French and the English governments, for some time past, has been considerable. This is scarcely surprising when it is remembered that the French made a trade agreement with the Germans which took them practically outside the Treaty, and a military agreement with the Kemalists which to all intents and purposes reversed the Treaty. Whether, however, on the top of this, it was worth while to risk worse relations with the country whose gratitude you desire is a question rather for Mr. Briand than for anybody else. Meantime the Premier has the assurances given to him by his American and British Allies, that so long as France pursues a course of equity and self-restraint, she will be able to rely upon their help if ever she should find herself unjustly attacked.

Concordat, Without Treaty

Britain Wants America to Join Understanding with Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Apprehension voiced from day to day, that the Anglo-Japanese alliance may prove an obstacle in the path of a settlement both as to the limitation and reduction of naval forces and to an understanding on Pacific and Far Eastern questions, appears to be entirely without warrant in what has taken place in the Washington Conference up to date.

Neither Great Britain nor Japan has dragged the alliance across the trail of the proceedings and there is no evidence whatever that the United States is exercised over the possibility that the alliance may cause difficulties as the Conference proceeds. For some reason China's delegates at the Conference believe that there is evidence of determination by Great Britain and Japan to perpetuate their Far East pact, but this belief disregards the American viewpoint which is clearly to the effect that if the Conference succeeds in its purpose the alliance as such will inevitably terminate.

Alliance May End

Nothing that any member of the British delegation has said justifies the interpretation that the delegation is proceeding on the assumption that the alliance is to continue. Arthur Balfour, the head of the British mission, Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian representative, Senator George Foster Pearce, the Australian delegate, and Sir John Salmond, the spokesman of New Zealand, have each and all answered questions regarding the alliance, and nothing they said on the matter affords an iota of justification for the charge that Great Britain is assuming its continuance. The indications are all the other way. It looks now, in fact, as if Great Britain, the United States, and Japan are all proceeding on the assumption that such an understanding will come out of the Conference as will enable Great Britain and Japan to terminate the treaty and to replace it by some form of wider concordat of the powers.

It is for such a concordat that Great Britain is driving rather than for a justification for continuing the alliance. Every member of the British delegation who discusses the question since the convening of the Conference took exactly the same view, the Dominion delegates being as careful as Mr. Balfour or Sir Auckland Geddes to declare that the country they represent has no intention to "throw Japan down" or to serve notice of terminating the treaty until wider understanding has been achieved.

Typical British Viewpoint

Any one of the British delegates might be quoted as presenting the foreign view of the imperial policy with regard to the alliance as an issue in the Conference in the following language: "We believe that Great Britain cannot afford to do anything which will bear the least resemblance to ungentlemanly behavior; Japan has always honorably discharged her obligations under the alliance, and she adhered scrupulously to her promises during the great war and helped to secure the final victory. We have no desire to, and we cannot afford to, denounce the treaty outright, now that it is not as necessary from our viewpoint as it once was."

"It must be remembered that the passage of time has made some clauses of it already obsolete. It was entered into at a time when Russia was still a factor to be reckoned with in the Far East and when German imperialism offered a serious menace. With imperial Russia and imperial Germany disposed of it is conceded that the clauses of the treaty designed to meet danger from these quarters are already as good as obsolete. We have never conceded, and we do not concede now, that the alliance was ever intended to operate against the United States; we realize, however, that American sentiment opposes the alliance and that its existence is an unquestionable barrier to the promo-

tion of Anglo-American solidarity. We, therefore, hope that it will be possible to secure an understanding, not necessarily confined to the three major naval powers, which, without necessitating a formal treaty or a new alliance, will replace the old alliance."

Three Power Concordat Desired

The effort is for this concordat. The United States delegation is well aware of it, it is unquestionably a party to it, and Japan realizes that one of the aims of the Conference is to substitute such an understanding for the two-power alliance in the Pacific. It is also clearly understood by Great Britain and Japan that the United States will in no way become a party to a formal alliance based on a treaty which would have to be ratified by the Senate.

The American abhorrence of a formal alliance by means of a treaty is not, however, considered a barrier to the securing of a concordat. A full agreement on naval limitation and reduction, to be embodied in treaty form, would provide the basis for the kind of understanding which Great Britain wants. The naval reduction phase of the issue in the Conference will probably involve in the long run some understanding as to the disposition of fleets and fortifications in the Pacific. The rest could be accomplished by an exchange of notes between the powers mainly concerned.

Manchuria Negotiable

Mr. Hanhiara Says Japan Might Pool Certain Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The line of action which is being adhered to by the Chinese delegates to the Conference, indicates that China feels entirely capable of working out her own salvation if she is given an opportunity and not interfered with. She has not even said "Thank you" to the powers who, lamenting the condition of China, would seek to mend it by means of international loans, pools and commissions. For a proverbially meek nation, China has shown herself fairly aggressive. Her progress, when her delegates first arrived, was so simple that it attracted attention only from those who were sympathetic with China's aims and aspirations. Western eyes were fixed on the progressive and prosperous Japan, rather than on her neighbor, who had been laboring under such handicaps that her potentiality was minimized.

Japan had the first call on public attention through her public notice that she would break away from the naval ratio laid down by Mr. Hughes in the American program set forth as the basis for achieving a practical reduction and limitation of armament. China made the next bid for notice by presenting her program in the form of 10 statements constituting a bill of rights upon which she continues to make her stand regardless of indirect efforts to render them innocuous or futile. She presented this early in the Conference, it was believed by many well informed persons, with the approval of the American delegation, which was anxious to get the fundamentals of the Conference put forward clearly and comprehensively at the outset.

Japan made no objection to the 10 points thus set forth. On the contrary, the policy of the Japanese delegation had seemed to be to show a conciliatory and magnanimous disposition in regard to China. Whatever comment was forthcoming was in the nature of a guarded admission of China's claims, as when Baron Kato admitted that Japan was prepared to admit that Mongolia and Manchuria were integral parts of China. This was on the same day that a statement to the same effect had been made by a representative of the American delegation.

There followed the more formal statement by Japan that China's difficulties lay in her internal confusion quite as much as in her external relations, that Japan is without ambition of territorial aggrandizement in any part of China, and the assertion that Japan would deprecate prolonged discussion of minor matters, wishing to reach conclusions on important principles as soon as possible. In spite of this the Chinese have not abated an iota their intention to press for the consideration of each of the 10 points included in their statement and all of which they consider necessary to the elaboration of their complete program of political and financial emancipation and readjustment.

A few days later the eight powers agreed upon resolutions favorable to China, on the whole, yet leaving a residuum of doubt as to their scope and intention.

Whether it was a matter of coincidence or the result of deliberation and purpose, on the very day that Mr. Wellington Koo, head of the Chinese delegation, was to present a statement of the Chinese tariff autonomy plan, one of the chief features of the Chinese reconstruction plan, the impression was given that the Root resolutions summed up all that was to be said on the subject of China and that their implication practically provided for the international control of China's finances, railways and customs. That this came from a British source caused it to be studied with the more careful attention, especially in view of the fact that future relations between the Japanese and the British have been one of the sources of anxiety among the Chinese.

Mr. Koo's exposition of China's financial condition and her plan for alleviating conditions is the first of a number of definite proposals to be made to the Far Eastern Committee dealing with Far Eastern questions. In regard to the special rights of Japan in Manchuria, Masano Hanhiara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, who has taken the place of

Baron Shidehara in the Japanese delegation, stated that some of them are not open for discussion but that the discussion of any of them must be with the consent of those who are the most interested, if they are brought before the Conference at all. Mr. Hanhiara said that Japan might be ready to pool some of her Manchuria concessions in the new financial consortium for China, but that there were some she would not be willing to pool, especially those obtained as a result of her war with Russia, especially naming the Kwangtung leased territory.

Mr. Hanhiara agreed with the view of Baron Kato that the definition of China includes Manchuria and Mongolia, but without committing himself to the details of administration and certain disputed internal relations. In answer to the question whether the Root resolutions meant that the Conference is to go into the past history of China and the past policies of foreign powers, Mr. Hanhiara replied that he did not think so, unless all the powers insisted upon it. It is understood that Japan claims control of the South Manchurian railway to be necessary as a defense against a continental power, but that all else regarding Manchuria is negotiable. China will meet that as her points for discussion are brought up in the Conference.

Mr. Briand's Message

On Eve of Departure Voices Thanks to American People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Aristide Briand, Premier of France, was honored here yesterday previous to sailing for home aboard the S. S. Paris of the French Line today. Degrees were conferred upon him by New York and Columbia Universities, and at a dinner and reception in the Lotos Club he delivered a special message to the American people, his only public address outside of the Washington Conference.

Mr. Briand said in part: "I wish to express my thanks for the opportunity which has been afforded me to show by my visit to this country, the first time the Prime Minister of France has come to the United States, to show to the people of the United States, the deep, eternal gratitude of France. It was my signal privilege to be the first to accept the invitation of the President of the United States to attend the Conference. When the invitation arrived I did not pause to consult with the representatives of the French people but expressed my gratitude and acceptance at once and for that received the thanks of my people."

"I knew that by coming here I should be able to bring a tribute of gratitude and further show the attitude of France to a people who believe in truth and could discern it in spite of many attempts to obscure it by those who were opposed to it."

France Not Isolated

"I am going back to France with a great sense of gladness that when I made my plea to the Conference I received from the heads of all those nations who had been associated with France the assurance that France would never again have to fear political isolation. The permanent, fixed will of France is in favor of peace, and she will pursue it with the same ardor she showed toward the securing of victory."

"France would not be worthy of your sympathy if she attempted to preserve that military system which brought on the conflict. But France must maintain her army to defend, not France alone, but the safety of the whole civilized world. Every time barbarism has attacked, every time civilization has been in peril, France has had to bear the brunt of the fighting. It has a certain geographical position, it has had in the past a proud and bellicose spirit. France does not blush for her past glory, but now we are thirsting for peace. We are thirsting for peace. No nation will be more glad than France when the threat of war has been permanently erased from the face of the world."

Peril from Russians

"A few months ago those other barbarians, the Russians, were headed for Poland. If they had succeeded in their plans think what would have happened to Europe! If there had been no barrier think what anarchy would now be prevailing. But there was a barrier and this was sufficient to prevent the attack. For the past 50 years France has been tempted to enter into war, and for the past 50 years it has resisted that temptation. You all know how that ended. It was my duty as President of the Council of Ministers to be the responsible head of the government. When a man has lived those hours he has a right to say that he knows the truth about war."

"There is no feeling of hatred in our hearts, and we do not want to dig deeper the ditch between our countries. France is ready to do whatever is possible to be done to bring Germany to reason and to avoid war. From the start we have held friendly negotiations between the ministers of the two countries, and made fair propositions, for we realized when Germany became a democracy that this afforded the only possibility on which to base real peace. And when a democratic ministry was selected by Germany, I told my colleagues that I believed in their sincerity."

"France asks only one condition, that the old Germany should disappear and leave room for a Germany of peace and liberty. But the old militarism of the former Germany has not disappeared. Its heads are still plotting, lying in wait for an opportunity. In one way or another they are keeping up a standing army to carry on the old method as far as possible. Can you expect France to do

away with her army under those circumstances?"

"France is watching, lying in wait for any expression of good will on the part of Germany. We are ready to help it whenever we can catch a glimpse of it. Is that the attitude of a country looking for a chance to fight?"

"I regard it as the greatest honor of my political life to have been a member of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament. Whatever the results of the Conference, and there will be results, history will regard it as a great, serious step forward on the road to the end of war. And France will ever be proud of having had a part in its results."

War Causes Defined

Socialist Says Ending of Conflict Is in Universal Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Peace on earth" will only be realized when "all nations agree to a complete disarmament and the wiping out of all armies and navies, both regular and irregular, off the earth and sea, and a return to the Scriptural ideal of beating swords into ploughshares," in the opinion of Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, who has been spending a few days in this city studying municipal affairs.

Mayor Hoan expressed the belief that the Conference was a grand idea and that some good would undoubtedly result from it, but since it was not seeking to eliminate the cause of war, he said, it could not be expected to work out anything very practical.

International armament, Mayor Hoan explained, is necessitated because of international commercial strife, "and every nation that is represented at the Conference is up to its neck in commercial strife," he declared.

"When nations begin to work out a system of justice at home where the products of the country will go back to the people at home, then there will be no longer need for commercial strife. Until international strife can be ended disarmament is impossible," said the Mayor.

"The Socialists," he said, "knew that the last war was not a war for democracy but a commercial proposition. What the Conference could do to bring about peace on earth would be to pass resolutions for immediate and complete disarmament except for local militia, just enough to preserve order at home."

Chinese Protest Generalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Chinese Students Committee on the Washington Conference has sent to each delegation other than that of China a statement declaring their unequivocal conviction that if the Conference desires to lay a solid foundation for peace in the Orient it should go beyond an outline of general ideas and apply them to specific cases, such as Shantung, the 21 demands and tariff autonomy. Only through justice, good will and sincerity, says the committee, can danger of war in the Far East be removed.

French Policy's Effect in Germany

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The reactionary forces in Germany, says the "Vorwärts," the Socialist organ, are being strengthened by France's military policy and "constant heckling of Germany." The newspaper asserts that it fears a monarchistic or nationalistic revival which will overthrow the country's hard won democracy.

"The only real disarmament," the newspaper continues, "must be of spirit and this applies particularly to the French. The Washington Conference cannot do it, for the eyes of the Americans will be turned toward the Far East, and not toward Europe."

"Chaos came with America's help to Europe, and order cannot be restored without American assistance. But the United States seems to have lost interest, giving the French Nationalists an opportunity to extend their influence over the whole of Europe."

WISCONSIN OFFERS TAX EXEMPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—This State is offering land settlers a subsidy of three years' tax exemptions, but the fact is not generally known. The law provides that real estate not exceeding 40 acres and not less than 20 acres shall be exempt from taxation under these conditions: That the area be acquired subsequent to the passage of the law; that it be acquired for and actually devoted to agriculture by a bona fide settler occupying the tract as a homestead and that when taken it be entirely uncleared and unimproved.

The law was designed to lend a helping hand by the State to the persons of limited means who are willing to enter the woods of the great northern empire and clear the land. The amount of exemption depends upon the local tax rate. In a region where the taxes would be \$25 a year the bounty would aggregate \$75. The law was passed as an experiment and its workings will be watched with interest by those interested in the development of Wisconsin. Thus far there are no reports of settlers taking advantage of its provisions, but it is believed this is due to the fact that it did not go into effect until June 21, and that there intervened little time between that date and the meeting of assessment boards in the various counties. Those interested in the passage of the law believe it will attract many settlers to the northern part of the State in 1922.

ALL ARMAMENTS NEED REDUCTION

It Is Useless Decreasing Armed Forces at Sea, Says Lord Curzon, If Vast Armaments Are to Be Piled Up on Land

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The steps which have been taken at Washington mark a great and notable stride in the moral progress of mankind, declared Marquess Curzon today in addressing the United Wards Club of the City of London at Cannon Street Hotel. Disarmament enters the field of practical politics when one of the great powers comes forward and announces to the world that disarmament shall begin in her case by stopping the construction of ships which have already been commenced.

"It fell to the lot of the Secretary of State for America to give the lead, and it fell to the lot of our representative, Mr. Balfour, to follow it. All honor to these two men."

Lord Curzon would like to utter a word of caution, and suggests that certain conditions still remain to be fulfilled. It is useless reducing armaments at sea if vast armaments on land are to be piled up. The example must not be set by one nation only or even two or three. It must be followed in proportion to their position and their ability by all.

Other Nations Must Follow

If Britain, the greatest naval power in the world, whose sea communications are longest and whose coasts to be defended are infinitely longer and more exposed than any other empire in the world, who is dependent for her daily existence as a nation on the command of the sea, is willing to reduce her naval strength, other nations must not be allowed to build up other engines or instruments of attack, either in the air or under the sea, which may render Britain's sacrifice nugatory and which, so far from leaving her in the proud position of having set an example, may leave her in the perilous position of having incurred undue risk.

It is only by all nations acting together with a common policy, without jealousy or arrière-pensée, it is only by these means that the peace of the world can be recovered. "Look at what happened at Washington. Until the meeting of the Conference Japan was building ships, Great Britain was building ships, America was building ships. Why could they not stop? Because each one was afraid of the competition of the other."

"Each was afraid of being confronted with a program bigger than its own. But they met at Washington round a table. Some one gave the lead. Another great power followed, and in a moment you had an advance by common consultation and mutual action which it might have taken years to achieve, if it had been left to the initiative of any individual power, acting by itself. I should like to apply this golden method all round."

France's Real Strength

Touching on the subject of France, Lord Curzon said if France pursued an isolated and individual policy of her own, she would not in the long run injure Germany, and she would fail to protect herself. The real strength of France does not consist in the valor of her soldiers or the strength of her armies, the inexhaustible spirit of her people, or even in the justice of her cause.

It consists in the fact that the conscience of the world and the combined physical forces of the world—and in that he included America with the great powers of Europe—will not tolerate the reappearance in the heart of Europe of a great and dangerous power which is always rattling its sword in its scabbard and which is the perpetual menace of the people of Europe.

"We shall convert Germany into a peaceful member of the international court of Europe, only if the great powers combine, not merely to enforce the Treaty but to make it clear that no policy of retaliation or revenge will be tolerated by them, and that they will assist Germany to play her part provided that she shows sincerity and good faith."

Single Policy Required

Lord Curzon also touched on the Greco-Turkish hostilities, and said how important it was to Britain, being the greatest Muhammadan power in the world, that there should be no victory on either side, and that there should be peace.

"If only we could kill the suspicion that prevails between these parties, we might persuade them that there is room for both of them in the Near East. One hopes will only materialize if we go into this affair with a single policy, single aims and single plans."

Presumably referring to France having entered into a separate agreement with the Nationalist Government in Turkey, Lord Curzon said that peace would never be achieved if any one power tried to steal a march on another, and concluded an arrangement on its own account.

Size of French Army

Law Reducing Service to 18 Months Expected on Mr. Briand's Return

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The embarkment of Aristide Briand for France is the occasion for new expressions of approval of the policy he has followed at Washington. It is represented that, apart from two or three British journalists and a few American pacifists, everybody is

convinced that France is in an exceptional situation, is playing a unique part and has a right to special treatment. A fresh attempt to discuss in detail the question of land disarmament is regarded as happily prevented by Mr. Briand, who pointed to the absence of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and other interested countries.

Had Italy been listened to, says one journal, France might have been put in the false position of appearing as an obstacle to land disarmament. The view is emphasized that if other countries will share the French risk, France can disarm, but if France is militarily alone she must act accordingly.

In the meantime it is announced that the 1920 class of conscripts are to serve two years. There have been rumors of an immediate reduction, but it is held to be impossible at present to release them before the expiration of their term of service. Quickly, however, the new French law which regulates the duration of the military service which all young Frenchmen must give will be brought forward on the return of Mr. Briand.

Definite Promise Made

As the Premier has made a definite promise to cut it down to 18 months, it is taken that such will be the proposals of the government. This law has been in preparation for a long time, and apparently has been delayed until the result of the Washington Conference was known.

Eighteen months will constitute a real reduction, even upon the period which was demanded before the three years' law was passed a year before the war. There is, however, bound to be considerable discussion, since a section of the public favors a single year's service.

Arguments for a short period are summed up by General Persin, who is radical. He denies that the military strength of the nation lies in the size of its peace army, but in the number of trained reserves.

He contends that whether service is for three years, two years, one year or six months, the number of instructed reservists, which really constitutes the army, does not vary by a single unit. France is no stronger for having a greater number of men actually under arms since, provided efficient training is given an army of reservists can be instantly mobilized.

General von Ludendorff's Book

It is on these lines that military discussion will shape itself in France. But everything points to Mr. Briand's proposition of 18 months being ultimately accepted. There is much quoted today the new book by General von Ludendorff in which he says: "We must renounce those vain words peace, disarmament, pacification of peoples. War is part of the sacred order established by God. Whatever the sentence does, Germany will not abandon her virile love of war. If she collects the remnants of the old Prussian and German Army, she will recover her place in the world."

The "Intransigent" commenting on the phrases says: "This is another reason for not believing in peace until Germany consents to moral disarmament, which is as important as material disarmament. Until then we keep the right of protecting ourselves, as the whole world has recognized at the Conference."

French View Criticized

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The hope that Americans "are not so ignorant and deluded as to take seriously Aristide Briand's fantasy that there are 5,000,000 armed men in Russia and Germany to guard against," is expressed by the "Epoca" today in its comment on the French Premier's speech before the Washington Conference.

"There is only one threatening army in Europe—namely the French," says the paper. "It is well to remember that France has the monopoly on iron in Europe. She has taken mines from Germany and given them to the Poles, and has also forced Germany to enter into a Franco-German combine controlled by the French."

"Mr. Briand says France does not pursue the road to military hegemony in Europe," the "Epoca" continues, "but when he is permitted to refuse to disarm 800,000 French soldiers and 400,000 Poles, it guarantees French economic and military hegemony. An attempt by 36,000,000 French to hold in slavery 260,000,000 Russian and Germans cannot but start a new war with arms which the most horrible hate can devise."

RAILWAY LABOR BOARD SPEEDING UP ITS CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Figures given out by the United States Railroad Labor Board here show that it has disposed of cases six times as fast in the latter months of its work as it did in the first period of its existence. From April 15, 1920, when it was organized, to November 30, 1920, it disposed of exactly 100 cases. From April 15, 1921, to November 15, 1921, it disposed of 600 cases. The total number of cases finally decided by the board from its organization to November 15, 1921, is 898.

The large number of cases handled since last spring not only indicates the rapidity of the board's work, but also the large number of cases, many of them about minor matters which have been thrust upon the board because of the delays of the railroads and the employees in organizing the adjustment boards provided for by the transportation act. The recent organization of several of these boards, together with the rapid disposition of cases now pending, gives the board hope of catching up with its docket in the next few months.

The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd!

Charlie and His People

Charlie waits on table in a Greek restaurant where there is comfort and no pretense of glitter or lofty style. Waiters, we are frequently told by dramatists and writers, usually have extraordinary ambitions and aspirations which, on rare occasions, they whisper into the ears of selected patrons whom they know or in whom they recognize something calling for confidence. But Charlie, so far as anyone knows, has nothing stored away to fashion into pearls of confidence. He does not expect, one day, to be a great power in the hotel world. He is satisfied to do his chosen work well, in congenial surroundings, continuing to earn sufficient money to go on indefinitely supporting apparently innumerable relatives in a manner which suggests an unusual degree of altruism.

Charlie's home is somewhere just outside of Constantinople. Sometimes a scrap of headline, spied over the shoulder of a diner as he rushes by with orders, transports Charlie back there. And before he has quite made sure whether the chops are right or if you couldn't possibly break your custom and eat a little bread tonight, his thoughts are freed of the bright, warm restaurant with its jangle of street noises filtering in through high windows, of his position, which happily he seems to consider anything but menial, and Charlie is standing on a hill looking over the blue of the Bosphorus. He has long white hands, which he uses freely to paint in the descriptive lights and shadows of his home. He has extremely black eyes and always when he mentions the little winding path down to the edge of the water they have tiny flecks of dancing gold in them.

Of course he's temperamental. That upsets one of the old traditions about waiters. They are commonly supposed to have feelings or moods. But there are nights when the vivid color is gone from Charlie, and he is wrapped deep in abstraction with only just enough overtone of attention and solicitude to make any charge of neglect of duty impossible. Of course, as with every waiter, there are people who come to his table whom he never saw before and probably never will again. He serves them rather more carefully than they are accustomed to being served, probably and that is all. They are mostly the sort who stamp noisily into the restaurant—the sort who are in town for a lark—who flop down at his table with a lack of grace and a confusion of feet and much confusion over wraps and who shall sit where, and tremendous indecision and giggling over what the order shall be. Charlie bestows a dignified meed of service, with a pale, adequate smile which, to those of us who know him, is just this side of being wintry and which he recognizes as slightly ludicrous. He answers their garrulity calmly. He puts up with the stupidity of loud giggles over foreign names, on the hill and explains their English significance patiently. He performs his services to these strangers with exactly the proper touch of thoroughness, keeping, meanwhile, a tight rein on the tiny smile that flickers about the corners of his mouth.

But when the door clear down the room opens and "his people" come in! That is something else. That is the time for agility and greeting. He suddenly becomes as much host as the slim, dapper proprietor, who does not sit with an eagle eye on the cash register, but who welcomes patrons as into his home. If, at one of Charlie's less important tables, a four-faced man mooning over his check while Charlie is welcoming his people he may as well compose himself to whatever patience he can achieve until Charlie has taken the wraps of his people, inquired how they are, how business has been that day, how certain small members of the family are who do not go out after dusk, how the weather is and if they wouldn't like some hot soup right away before they give themselves the trouble of looking at the card. Oh, yes, and another thing. He is apt to keep the glowering man waiting for his check while he adds, as he mentions the meal named that night on the card, "Of course, you can have it if you want, but I think you don't like the Casaba tonight. I tell you so that you not think of it through the meal, anticipate—some other night she is better—but I think you have something different these nights—I find for you something."

Then, and not until then, may the dour person get his check. If he begins to complain Charlie smiles radiantly and says—his people can hear quite plainly for he faces them frankly and talks quite openly—"They are my people—all time they come to me—I meet them when they not come. Scuse me, I got you check right 'way—sorry keep you waiting but they are my people."

Probably no one has ever tried it, or expects to, but his best belief is that if "his people" did not tip Charlie from one month's end to another they would be just as much his people. It appears that the calling of waiter does not always lead to a servile, calculating turn of character. Perhaps it is the remembrance of that curious Bosphorus blue that has saved a little corner of Charlie's heart from the encroachments of a commercial

world. Perhaps it is what he said one night to some misguided person who jeered flippantly at him about the wealth he must amass in tips. "Me—I not get rich! When I be a money to spare I give toys to kids. My brothaire, my mistaire—they have plenty keeps. I be good to keeps them they always be glad to see me. Fella feels good when keeps glad to see them."

HOW PAPER TABLETS ARE MADE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Last year, 400,000,000 paper tablets were manufactured in the United States. That means that there were four tablets for every man, woman and child in the country. Of course, there are many children too young to use tablets, and, sad to relate, there are people who do not know how to write, so those who do use writing paper are welcome to more than their share of four. The pupils in the schools especially need more than their allotment of four tablets, but the tablet manufacturers stand ready to make as many more as are needed.

The tablet industry has had a marvelous growth, for the first tablet was made in 1853. It was designed for the sole purpose of taking the place of slates in the schools. The first tablets were made with the exact ruling that was on the slates then in use, with a different style of ruling for each of the four different sides of the double slate. The story is told that tablets were invented because a small boy could never find a cloth with which to dry his slate, and used his coat sleeve instead. His father, who was a very tidy man, objected to the son's messy sleeve, and so set about finding a substitute for the slate with its wet sponge and slate cloth that could never be found. The result is the tablet.

A tablet factory is an interesting place to visit. The first place a visitor sees in a tablet factory is the stock room where hundreds of different covers are kept. Tablet manufacturers go to great lengths to get attractive covers, and school tablets are made with beautifully lithographed and printed covers showing different kinds of birds, animals, flowers, moving picture stars, and even copies of famous paintings, reproduced in the colors of the original.

In the stock room are great rolls of paper, usually 32 inches wide, ready to be put on the machines and cut into sheets as long as the paper is wide. These sheets are first ruled by machinery, and then carried to the next machine on a belt of cords, so that the ink may dry. If it is a spelling tablet that is being made, with the lines numbered for the spelling lesson, then the sheets must go to the printing room, where the printing presses will put the numbers on their proper lines.

In the machines where the pages are ruled are little pans of ink, from which project steel pins about the thickness of ordinary dress pins, except that they are not pointed. There are enough of these pins to rule lines a half inch apart entirely across the paper going through the machine. A piece of felt, called a wick, is placed so that one end of it is in the ink, and the other lies against the downward slanting pins, so that the ink is drawn up into the wick and fed evenly down the pins, ruling the lines as the paper slides along the machine and is pressed lightly against the pins.

The same machine that rules the pages counts them as they go through in stacks of 100 sheets each. When the machine has counted 100 sheets, a little bell is rung by electricity, and a girl takes the stack of 100 sheets out of the machine.

The paper goes to huge tables where it is counted into smaller stacks, just enough to go into a tablet. This counting is done by girls this time, and when they have counted enough sheets for a tablet, they slip a piece of pasteboard under the stack and lay a cover on top of it, and then count the sheets for the next tablet.

At this stage, the sheets are about 32 inches by 33 inches, and are handled in this size for convenience. The pasteboard backs and the covers have not been cut apart, but are left the same size as the sheets of paper, so that when the sheets are counted and the backs and covers arranged with them, it is not one tablet, but 12 that are in the pile of paper.

From the counting tables, the piled-up paper, pasteboard backs and covers go to the cutters, where the knives separate the 12 tablets into three strips of four tablets each, and trim the edges evenly. Then they go to the glue tables, where they are straightened carefully, and then a man with a large brush applies glue to the tops of the tablets. With one stroke of his brush he can glue three or four dozen tablets. The glued tablets are allowed to dry for an hour and then a man runs a large dull knife between each strip of four tablets, separating them, for the glue holds the whole pile of tablets fast together.

Next the tablets are taken to machines that cover the glued part of the tablets with little strips of cloth, which are glued into place, and allowed to dry. Then the tablets, which are still in strips of four tablets each, go to the last machine which cuts them apart, and trims off any uneven edges. These cutting machines are operated by electricity, and are very powerful, their knives cutting through a pile of tablets a foot high as easily as a pair of scissors cuts through one sheet of paper.

From the last cutter, the tablets are taken to great tables, where they are counted in dozens and wrapped in brown paper, ready to be delivered to the store that sells them. In each package are 12 different covers, so that it is possible to acquire a series of bird or animal or moving-picture star pictures, by selecting a different cover on each new tablet.

IN HAMPTON'S COUNTRY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The scene is as beautiful, and as peaceful, as any that Buckingham County can show. Behind us rises the grass-clad, beech-crowned mass of the Chilly Hills—Pulpit Hill, Beacon Hill, and Cymbeline Mount—the last named after who knows what legendary tale, that may, or may not have come to Shakespeare's ears. Immediately below us are spread all the picturesque disorders of a farm homestead—three ricks of yellow straw—against one of which a lattice gate is laid—hop poles stacked tentatively, scarlet poppies, and white fowls busily scratching.

Beside all these, upon the orchard trees, next the old house, hang green apples, that the sun of many rainless months have not been able to bring down. Beyond garden and farmyard are spacious barns, with mossy roofs, thatched or red tiled, and backed by majestic elms and chestnuts. Between their boughs are to be had glimpses of the rich vale of Aylesbury, and its deeply bronzed wheat fields, whence comes the rhythmic sound of the long armed harvesters, cutting their way steadily—beat, beat, beat—through the standing grain; and throwing out ready bound, on either side, a cascade of golden sheaves.

Yet it is so quiet here that one would suppose oneself to be utterly remote from even the memory of great events, and as far from all the main currents of national history as from the turmoil of city life. Certainly to quote the kindly, disdainful lady who keeps the village shop—the people of Great Kimble today take little interest in politics. "They read the paper, sir, but that is not the part of the paper they read." And yet, curiously enough more than 300 years ago when English political freedom, being less completely won than it is now, was held, consequently, to be the more precious, people hereabouts did "take an interest in politics"; and in fact, that very battle-scarred church of the fourteenth century there on our left was once the scene of an event that, though in itself comparatively insignificant, still stands out vividly in English history, as the first skirmish in a long and profoundly momentous struggle.

Within that building, on a winter's day, January 9, in the year 1635, was held a parish meeting, presided over by one John Hampton, a country gentleman of high repute in Buckinghamshire. The principal business before that meeting was to assess, and to rate upon its victims, the new tax, known as "ship money," that His Majesty King Charles I., without sanction of Parliament, had imposed upon an unwilling nation. The people, in those years, were most impatient of being much and often mulcted, for

he and his fellow parishioners met, the two Hampton villages, and the great feudal mansion "Hampton House," from which the villages derived—further back even than the days when Edward III and his son, the Black Prince, on their way to visit the Hampton of that day, rested beneath the "King's Bench," in the valley—all these, excepting only the tree, remain, as memorials of a man to be honored as greatly as any that England's needs have brought forth.

HOME TOWN NEWS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Some one has dropped on my desk a copy of the Nokomis, Montgomery County, Illinois, Free Press-Progress. There was no reason for this action. I have never been in Nokomis, nor do I know anyone who has. And yet I find the paper full of things interesting to me. They remind me of other small towns which I do know. Probably most Main Streets back home are alike.

If you remember one, glance through the Free Press-Progress with me. First you notice that the paper's motto is "For the People," and its terms are "Cash in Advance." The home town paper was also, very likely, similarly confident of the essential soundness of the people.

Straight off in the first column you find the weather, the quite familiar "Fair and warmer today and tomorrow." Next we discover that Nokomis has a city council which spends the evening discussing such essentials as ditches. That was like my city council. I used to sit around for hours waiting for them to talk about something worth a story. More often than not they didn't. I agree with the Nokomis council, however, that it was a kindly thing to vote to erect an electric light at Mrs. W. B. Evans' corner.

But what sounds wrong about the Nokomis mayor's Armistice Day proclamation? He speaks of the "supreme sacrifice in the name of Democracy," a phrase not unfamiliar, but he adds "and the peace of future peoples." The mayor no more than many a statesman counted on Secretary Hughes. Peace is fast developing from future to present tense.

But here are things of greater importance. How Ed Vandever and Harriet Arnold, bound for a reception or something where the food was free, got off the track and paid for a dinner at the wrong place.

There before you is news of pound parties, those chronicles of daily visits called "personal mentions," the advertisements of bustling little storekeepers, who offer their "entire" stock or that at the most ridiculous prices, and the various entertainments in various homes, some of which are distinguished by "good times reported by all," and one at least of which is reported with this frankness:

"We are led to believe that the most striking feature of the affair was the menu, which consisted of ice cream, cake, fruit salad, cocoa and candy."

And do wait just a moment more, to listen to the Mayor of Minonk, which is not a musical comedy title. Humbly describing himself merely as "the undersigned official of the City of Minonk," he "wishes to say that Callahan's show has played our city for many years and always gave good satisfaction, and have a good, clean show, composed of real ladies and gentlemen and conduct themselves as such at all times."

And this recommendation indeed! To see the real ladies and gentlemen in a real show in the real town again! To go to a box party, with some one else providing the box; or a pound party, playfully presenting as the entrance fee a pound of coal. To be wrapped up once more in the vital interests of a place where the erection of one more arc lamp is an event, and where the slightest deviation from the path of sameness, such as that which befell to Ed and Harold, is worthy of preservation in the best of journalistic prose.

And during the last paragraphs I have done the things again, and more; and if you haven't, too, then the unknown some one dropped the Nokomis, Montgomery County, Illinois, Free Press-Progress on my desk in vain.

Alaska's Flower

Seldom does any sentiment creep into the law books, which are usually as dry as dust to the laity, and never does one look for poetry in them. So it is surprising to find in the Session Laws of the Territorial Legislature for 1917 the following preamble to the act designating the "wild native forget-me-not as the flower and floral emblem of Alaska":

"Whereas, throughout her more than 500,000 square miles of territory, stretching from the Pacific to the Arctic Ocean and from Canada's border to Behring Sea, Alaska has a wild flower which grows on every hill and in every valley; and, whereas, this

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LUNCHEON SUPPER

flower which grows is emblematic of the quality of constancy, the dominant trait of the intrepid pioneers who, in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles and insufferable hardships, have opened for development a nation's treasure house; and, whereas, the Grand Igloo (lodge) of Pioneers indorsed this floral gem as the territorial flower of Alaska:

So in thinking for an emblem For this Empire of the North We will choose this aure flower That the golden days bring forth. For we want men to remember That Alaska came to stay, Though she slept unknown for ages And awakened in a day. So, although they say we're living In the land that God forgot, We'll recall Alaska to them With our blue Forget-me-not. (Darting.)

The author of this bit of verse, Mrs. Esther Bidsall Darling, lived in Nome for several years, where she had the pleasure of owning a fine dog team. She has written other rhymes about Alaska, and will be remembered for her tribute to "Baldy of Nome," the leader of her team. Some of the other dogs made the trip from Nome and had the honor of serving their country overseas during the World War, while Baldy remained behind with his mistress in her California home.

LONDON FROM THE THAMES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

No one can claim to have seen London who has not seen her from the river Thames. At the end of last century small steamers piled from pier to pier, and afforded Londoners an easy and pleasant way of getting about. But these "penny steamers," as they were called, have long been discontinued. However a few larger boats still run up and down, and on a fine day there are few more interesting ways of seeing the Port of London which lies along the river banks.

We start from Westminster at three o'clock in the afternoon, and if we are early arrivals we have the pleasure of watching the newcomers hurry down the steps from Westminster Bridge, and we watch the face of Big Ben on the tower of the Houses of Parliament as we sit on the deck of the steamer, till at least three strokes resound and we glide away up stream past the Houses of Parliament. Some people are on the Terrace already, friends, no doubt, of some member who is about to take part in a debate.

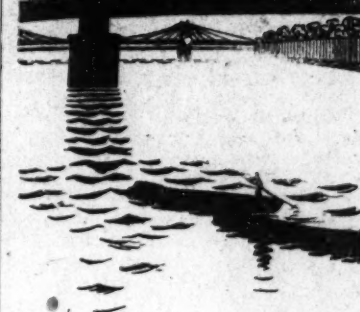
On the other side of the river, rise the new London County Council buildings, not without a certain stateliness, even in their unfinished condition. Next, then, is St. Thomas's Hospital, of which we have records going back to 1562, and above it are the old towers of Lambeth Palace. The tower at the end is known as the Lollard's Tower, from some unhappy prisoners who were shut up there. We reach Lambeth Bridge in an astonishingly short time, and pass a motor launch on its way down from Battersea to the Tower Bridge, but its occupants do not look altogether happy, as the tide is running up strongly, and the wind blowing down river enough to ripple the water a little. Beyond Lambeth we pass a number of large barges and wharves on both sides of the river. Just opposite Doulton's huge factory little boys are having a happy time bathing.

In Chelsea reach we meet a string of barges moored out in the middle of the river, mostly laden with coal or timber. The wharves run right up to Chelsea Bridge, and the residential quarter does not begin till after the Chelsea pensioners' garden. After Battersea Bridge we have the first of the houseboats, in spite of the barges moored just off the fairway. This was the view that Thomas Carlyle, the sage of Chelsea, saw from his windows.

Chelsea still keeps a look of being a village by itself, with its pier and steps, and old-fashioned houses along the river front. The electric power station has four great chimneys which outline themselves against the sky from the river, with a great appearance of solidity and power. All the way up the river there is an admixture of commerce and old-worldliness. The Battersea flour mills are not far from a small church and the railway crosses the river just above. All the great firms that supply our

daily wants have their factories here. It seems. Macfarlane & Lang announce their biscuits, and Price his candles. And as we look, a police motor boat glides swiftly past, with its complement of officers. No thoroughfare in London is so thoroughly policed as the Thames in its lower reaches.

We pass bridge after bridge, the riversides in between them interspersed with huge gasometers, gantries, stacked timber, and iron tubing for various purposes. A small coal



Bridge after bridge

ship is disgorging her cargo, but it is still low tide, and all has to be swung out of her hold in huge scoops and tilted on the ground by an ingenious automatic mechanism.

And now we are coming up into the region where gardens take the place of wharves, and swans float instead of barges. At Putney we find quite a fleet of small pleasure boats, and an inn with the delightfully nautical title of "The Eight Bells." One remembers that the Oxford and Cambridge University boat race starts from Putney, and rows up the river to Mortlake, so we are not surprised to see boat-houses. By the time we reach Fulham the pier and gardens have a rural aspect in spite of the hydroplanes resting on the water, and the great dredger carrying the green flag of the Port of London. But farther up we come to more timber yards and at the bend of the river where it shallows, a group of chimneys announce by their smoke that we have not left the town entirely behind. At Hammersmith there are more pleasure boats and a quaint old-world quay and inns. There is a training ship here, too, which looks rather as if it had run away from sea and settled down on land. Certainly the sea seems very remote from this spot.

A SINGING TREE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I once stood silent, aloof and free— But now am become a Singing Tree.

For while I waited there apart A little bird flew into my heart;

A little bird of brown and gold, A timid bird, and yet so bold

It fluttered close to my gloomy breast And builded there a silver nest;

And instantly there came a tune Of a Golden Bird and a Silver Moon—

A song that only a tree can sing When its leaves are touched with a golden wing.

O little bright Bird, abide with me, In a silver nest in a Singing Tree!

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Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

HARVARD HATS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Whoever heard of a hat clearing house—an exchange where everybody with somebody else's hats gets his own hat—an institution for reinstatement upon each head of the hat that belongs to it? Such a unique service is offered by the Harvard Crimson, the daily paper of Harvard University.

And why the service? By what untoward circumstance or strange upheaval is everybody wearing somebody else's hat? Did some unexpected wind of tremendous power and devils course mirthfully make its way through Cambridge streets and shift from head to head the hats of the students? There must be some explanation.

Looking into the matter a little further one finds that the "snake dance," the victory movement of the undergraduates, was primarily responsible for this mixup in hats. When Harvard wins at football over Yale on Harvard field the "snake dance," its sinuous line winding its way between the goal posts, is the final demonstration on the field of battle and as each student, singing the Harvard hymn of victory over Yale, passes through the posts, over goes his hat and soon the air is full of them.

It's grab and get or miss as the line moves on. There can be no deliberate selection. A hat's a hat and any old kind of head covering will do to get home in. Hence the fact that Harvard undergraduates appeared the morning after the game with small hats on large heads, with large hats on small heads and with hats becoming and unbecoming, and hence the Harvard Crimson's offer to become the general clearing house for right Harvard hats on wrong Harvard heads. Here is the offer as it appeared in The Crimson the Monday morning after the big game:

EXCHANGE YOUR HATS!

This afternoon from 1 to 6 o'clock and all day tomorrow, the Crimson will conduct a hat exchange in its building at 14 Plympton Street for the men who lost their hats during the snake dance. In order to avoid confusion, it is asked that every man who uses this exchange read carefully the following instructions:

1. If you have a hat not yours marked with initials, sign on the list which will be at room 1 in the Crimson Building for this purpose. Do not bring initialed hats to the building. A list, giving the initials of each hat followed by the address of its present holder, will be published tomorrow morning. This list may also be seen during the day at the Crimson Building.

2. If you have a hat without initials not yours which you wish to exchange, leave it at the exchange, which is also in room 1. All hats turned in in this way will be sorted according to make and color.

3. The Crimson will give men who have lost initialed hats an opportunity to sign up on a separate list in room 1, giving the initials and address of the owner of the hat.

4. The Crimson will not consider itself responsible for the safe return or custody of any hat, nor can it give receipts for hats left at the building.

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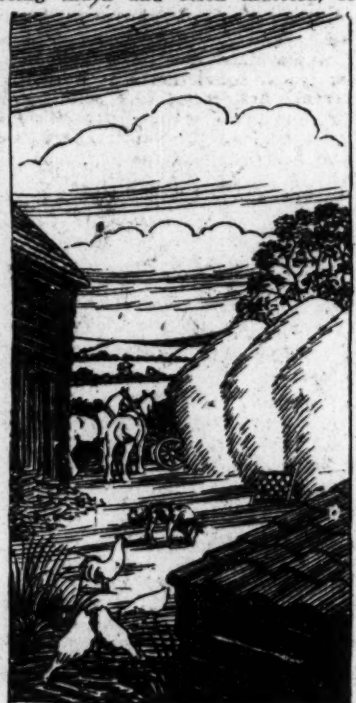
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The farmyard

NEW CONGRESS TO REDUCE EXPENSES

Administration Will Carry Out Policy of Retrenchment in Appropriation Bills—Tariff and War Bonus Will Be Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The regular session of the Sixty-Seventh Congress which convenes on December 5, will witness the earnest endeavors of the Administration to carry out its policy of retrenchment all along the line.

Although such weighty questions as those involved in the Fordney-Penrose tariff bill, the foreign debt refunding bill and the measure for the financial relief of the railroads, await the early attention of the Senate, the primary purpose of the session is the passage of the great appropriation bills, which deal with the expenditures of the government during the next fiscal year.

That these appropriations will be cut to the limit is the pledge of the new chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois.

Navy Cuts Possible
Under the careful supervision of the Bureau of the Budget all estimates will be reduced to the lowest point satisfactory with the conduct of governmental business. When the bills emerge from the Appropriations Committee it will be safe to suppose that each will be reduced still further to a point consistent with strict economy.

Just what will be done with the army and naval appropriation bills, in recent years the largest of the 13 great supply measures, remains to be seen. If the American proposal limiting armament is carried out successfully by the Washington Conference, those two bills will be reduced by hundreds of millions of dollars. It will mean an immediate halt of appropriations for continuing the naval building program, a reduction of nearly two-thirds of the navy personnel and perhaps a heavy reduction in military forces.

From now on the legislative branch of the government is going to keep a close vigil over the Treasury. Departmental chiefs who spend in excess of the amount allowed them and who make expenditures for the purposes other than those authorized by law will be held to strict account. The Navy Department already has been disciplined for misusing its appropriations and was forced to withdraw its request for a deficiency appropriation of \$27,000,000 because of its disregard of congressional orders.

It is not at all certain that Congress will go ahead and enact a new, permanent tariff law. It is felt that economic conditions are such that Congress should wait indefinitely before experimenting with new tariff rates. Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Finance Committee, is giving the question careful consideration, although the Administration is preparing to press hearings on the Fordney bill after Congress convenes.

Bonus Bill to Come Up

Another question that is giving Administration leaders concern is the so-called adjusted compensation bill for the nation's former service men. Thus far it has been pigeonholed in the Senate, but Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has served notice that he will bring it forth and put it through the House of Representatives early in the session. That would put the question squarely before the Administration. The expenditure of two or three billions of dollars, even extended over a number of years, presents a grave economic problem for the government. In the opinion of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, it would do more than anything else in delaying the time when Liberty bonds can be brought back to par and would prove exceedingly embarrassing to the Treasury. The demand for the soldiers' bonus is strong, however, and it will pass the House by a large majority vote. Efforts will be made during the regular session by dissatisfied Republicans to amend the revenue bill, signed by the President on the last day of the special session. Those who are dissatisfied with the repeal of the excess profits tax will insist upon its continuance. Others will demand lowering of the 50 per cent surtax rate on large incomes, while the surrender of the Senate of its higher rate on corporations and estates has caused deep dissension in that group of independent Republican senators that is speedily becoming a dominant factor in legislation.

NEWFOUNDLAND SEEKS NO CANADIAN UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sir Richard A. Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, in a telegram to his representative here, denounces proposals that Newfoundland become a part of Canada, rather than remain a separate part of the British Empire, and charges that it "has been heaping up debts," made recently in Toronto by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, prominent English lecturer.

"Newfoundland is not desiring confederation with the Dominion of Canada," the Premier said. "The majority of Newfoundlanders undoubtedly consider that under present conditions they are much better off as an independent portion of the British Empire than being linked up with Canadian confederation."

"The best answer to the statement that Newfoundland is piling up debts is that Newfoundland 6 per cent bonds

maturing in 1936 are now quoted at St. John's at 106.35 per hundred." Dr. Grenfell is not a citizen of Newfoundland. It is pointed out. He conducts a deep sea mission along the coast of the Labrador Straits of Belle Isle, a remote portion of the northern peninsula of Newfoundland. Dr. Grenfell, it is stated, is touring the United States for support of his mission and therefore is "painting the darkest picture to obtain the most money from the charity inclined."

THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE IS HELD

Special Lesson Sermon Is Read and Testimonies of Healing Are Given in The First Church of Christ, Scientist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gratitude for many benefits coming through Christian Science was expressed in testimony from the congregation at the special Thanksgiving Day service held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, yesterday morning.

The service opened with an organ prelude, following which the First Reader announced the first hymn, No. 1, from The Christian Science Hymnal, "Old Hundred," which was sung by the congregation.

The Thanksgiving Day proclamation of the President of the United States was then read by the First Reader, and selections from Psalms and Deuteronomy followed. The congregation then joined in silent prayer and the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer, with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

Singing of the second hymn, announced by the First Reader as No. 9, "Thanksgiving," prepared for The Christian Science Quarterly by the Bible Lesson Committee, was announced by the First Reader, the Golden Text being from Colossians iv, verse 2: "Continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving." Responsive reading was from Psalms cxxxiii, verses 1 to 3; cxxxiv, verses 1 to 3; and cxxxviii, verses 1 to 8. In the reading of the citations comprising the lesson sermon, the Second Reader read the scriptural texts, while the First Reader read the correlative passages from the denominational text book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

A solo with words written by Mrs. Eddy followed. The First Reader then announced that the meeting was open to brief testimony appropriate to the Thanksgiving Day service. Spontaneously marked the testimonies from the congregation, about 40 members expressing sentiments of gratitude and thanksgiving in keeping with the day.

At the close of the testimonial service, the congregation joined in singing hymn No. 134, "Benediction." The First Reader then read "The Scientific Statement of Being" from the Christian Science textbook, followed by the correlative passages from I John iii, verses 1 to 3, and the benediction. The service closed with an organ postlude.

Thanksgiving Day in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in Paris in the American churches. The proclamation of President Harding was read. Numerous private and public receptions were held. Myron T. Herrick, the United States Ambassador to France, attended a banquet at the American Legion. Yesterday, at the American Club, he said: "America has given conclusive proof that she is ready to resume her place among the nations to help in the gigantic work of the restoration of peace."

CHILDREN TO AID FUND DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Miss Anne Morgan and other relief workers have asked for permission to solicit funds for French war orphans through the public schools, not by asking the children for money directly, but hoping to interest others through them. The present Red Cross drive for membership includes the schools.

GARMENT INQUIRY MONDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The State Industrial Commission begins a public investigation of the garment strike on Monday. This action follows the failure of Louis Lastig, president of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Association, to appear at the commission's office in response to its invitation. The workers' president accepted the invitation.

COMING—AMERICA'S SECOND

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"MILEAGE" COSTLY IN SHORT RECESS

Congressmen's 11-Day Rest From Practicing Economy Means Large Sum to Nation—Even Non-Travelers Receive Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When Congress voted to take what is familiarly known in Washington as a "mileage adjournment," pleas for national economy fell upon deaf ears at the Capitol. In other words, the 11-day rest period for "overworked" Congressmen before the regular session convenes on December 5 will cost the taxpayers of the country in the neighborhood of several hundred thousand dollars.

The "mileage allowance" is a form of legal graft, authorized by Congress, and practiced without regard to party platform pledges for retrenchment and strict economy in governmental expenditures. It affords the definite answer to questions as to why Congress at the close of a special session in which it has come in for more than the usual amount of criticism on the score of paucity of accomplishment should indulge in a brief 11-days' vacation.

Travel Expenses Drawn
In the definition of Congress a "mileage adjournment" is one that is taken for the chief purpose of permitting members to draw their travel expenses, computed at the rate of 20 cents a mile. In the case of members residing on the Pacific coast, it represents the tidy sum of about \$1200, or 16 per cent of the Congressional yearly salary. Consequently, it is not to be sneezed at, even by those members from middle western districts.

If the special session that ended on Wednesday had continued until it merged into the regular session a week from Monday, not one cent of mileage would have been forthcoming to members. It was, therefore, necessary for Congress to adjourn before the convening of the regular session if its members were to enjoy the privilege of drawing 20 cents a mile for travel expenses, whether they returned home or remained in Washington. Congress could adjourn on the eve of the regular session and still its members would have been permitted to draw this legal "bonus."

The excuse for the present 11-day vacation as it will be found in the Congressional Record, is that the nerves of the Congressmen have been strung to the limit by their arduous seven months' legislative duties and that the quality of future legislation is dependent on their getting a rest. It will also be found by close reading that another 10 days or two weeks is planned for the December holidays.

Business Unfinished

Congress certainly did not adjourn because it had accomplished all the work in sight and had nothing else to do before the new session called for other tasks. Despite the appeals of President Harding and the country at large, it left undone a great deal in the way of legislation that it could have done had perfect team work prevailed or even if less time had been indulged in preparing "copy" for the Congressional Record to be read by constituents at home. It left stranded two measures of paramount importance, the foreign debt refunding bill and the railroad measure, both of which were proposed and sponsored by the Administration. The Republican tariff bill, to pass which supplied one of the reasons for convening the special session, has been abandoned temporarily and also can be counted among the missing.

Few Will Travel Home

Besides these measures there are many of a less conspicuous nature, such as the Alaskan railroad bill, the soldiers' bonus and a host of others affecting the general welfare of the country. It just succeeded in enacting a revenue measure before adjournment, which some leading Republicans believe will act as a boom-erang upon the party in power.

Comparatively few of the members

of Congress, except those who reside within easy reach of Washington, will go to their homes, but it is certain that all will avail themselves of the privilege of travel expenses. The allowance may be justified in part by the assertion that members with families must bear the added cost of transporting their wives and children, but not many are likely to do this for a week-end visit to look after political fences.

Times are growing better and the mileage allowance is one of the last stands of petty privilege in Congress. The old days of unlimited express franks are gone. And the mileage graft itself is not what it used to be. Formerly when the railroads were ready and delighted to hand out "complimentary" passes to Congressmen and their families, members frequently received their annual passes from the carriers and complacently pocketed the governmental allowance for mileage. But passes have been abolished and some of the glamor of the mileage allowance vanished with them.

INJUNCTION HALTS CHICAGO FARE CUT

Return From Eight to Five-Cent Charge on Surface Lines, as Advocated by the Commerce Commission, Stopped by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—On the ground that the order for a return to the 5-cent fare, issued by the Illinois Commerce Commission, would confiscate private property without compensation and is in violation of the Constitution of the United States and also the Constitution of Illinois, the Chicago surface lines secured a temporary injunction from Judge G. A. Carpenter of the United States District court here.

As a result, surface-car patrons will continue to pay 8 cents, despite the 5-cent fare order which was to go into effect at midnight last night. The writ was issued on Wednesday in private chambers, without notice to the defendants, the Illinois Commerce Commission, the State of Illinois, E. J. Brundage, Attorney-General, and the City of Chicago. Hearings are to begin December 2.

Political promises were responsible for the issuance of the 5-cent fare order. The faction of the Republican Party to which the members of the Commerce Commission owe allegiance won dominance in this city and State on a platform demanding the low fare. It took the new state administration, headed by Governor Len Small, 10 months to secure the order. During the interval, street car users have paid \$18,000,000 to the surface lines in excess of the total 5-cent fare would yield. This figure is estimated by C. E. Cleveland, special traction attorney for the city.

In its order, the state commission declared that the service rendered by the surface lines is "grossly inadequate, inefficient, and inconvenient, and in many cases dangerous." In the opinion of the commission the service was not worth more than 5 cents. The reason the lines apparently needed a higher fare was said to be that the lines were "managed and operated extravagantly and inefficiently." It recommended greater efficiency and economy to take the place of the larger revenue.

Because it desires to do some further investigating the commission made the 5-cent fare only temporary.

WOMEN WORK FOR CLEAN FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—Representatives of 54 women's clubs, meeting here recently, organized a permanent committee to encourage the exhibition of cleaner and better motion pictures in every theater in Oakland. They will seek to attain their objective by encouraging the people, through press, pulpit, circulars and personal influence, to patronize the houses showing the best pictures.

STANDARD TRAFFIC RULES PROPOSED

International Traffic Officers Association Also Recommends Jail Term for Speeders and Measures to End Thefts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
OAKLAND, California—Standardization of traffic regulations, so that every city in the United States uses the same traffic signals, and handles the traffic in the same manner, is the only way in which to eliminate the congestion and accidents incidental to traffic through the municipalities of the United States, was the conclusion reached by the more than 1200 delegates to the fourth annual convention of the International Traffic Officers Association, which recently closed in Oakland.

This standardization of traffic regulations, however, would be of little use, it was generally admitted, unless the public cooperates with the traffic officers and the regulations. The closing and most important session of the convention was devoted almost entirely to discussion of uniform traffic regulations, and the adoption of the proposed uniform traffic law as drawn up by a special committee of traffic officers and traffic experts, after it had been outlined by Frank Ekward, who sponsored the measure before the convention. Discussing the necessity for such a law throughout the country, Capt. John W. O'Connor, chief of traffic in New York City, summarized the situation as follows:

"Of all the varied problems confronting the civic authorities in all cities the traffic question is the most important; we meet it at every turn. It has become as inevitable as the tides, the natural growth and prosperity of the country automatically increasing its volume and adding to its complexities. It is of such importance that it affects directly, taxation, real estate values, commercial enterprises, and the welfare and good order of the entire community. Its growth has been stupendous, and efforts to regulate and control it have not been wholly effective, possibly because it did not receive the attention and concerted action of the civic and commercial interests and organizations involved."

"As the traffic problem is a universal one, its control will be made effective only by a standardization of regulations. This matter, and this phase of the matter in particular, is receiving most serious consideration everywhere."

A new system of indexing stolen automobiles, and immediate handling of information on such cars between the traffic officials of all cities within the zone of travel in which the stolen autos probably would be driven by the thieves, was outlined by August Vollmer, chief of police of Berkeley, and president of the International Police Chiefs Association. Mr. Vollmer also urged larger and more easily visible license numbers for automobiles, jail

sentences instead of fines for speeders, and permanent refusal of licenses to persons who are caught driving while intoxicated, or are proved to be habitually reckless in their handling of cars.

Measures to prevent interstate transportation of stolen automobiles were presented by Charles J. Chenu, superintendent of the California State Motor Vehicle Department. He advocated nation-wide maintenance of motor vehicle inspectors posted at the points where all highways cross state lines, to examine all cars and have the possessors establish ownership by means of identification cards, and other methods to be fixed by the authorities of each state under a uniform system. The ever increasing number of auto thefts, Mr. Chenu asserted, caused a loss of millions of dollars annually, and must be checked, even though the power of the federal government be necessary to end them.

Though the next meeting place of the convention in 1922 was left to the selection of the executive committee, it was understood that Atlantic City had been selected.

ARGENTINE BARRIER ON SAILORS PROTESTED

Buenos Aires, Argentina—The diplomatic representatives of the United States, Great Britain and several other nations have presented strong objections to the Argentine Government against the enforcement of a decree which the Argentine immigration authorities propose to make effective on January 1, requiring that crews of all ships entering Argentine ports be provided with the same credentials as passengers.

Under the terms of the decree, which is intended to prevent the entrance of agitators and other undesirable in the guise of sailors, every sailor arriving in port will have to be provided with police credentials showing good antecedents, and Argentine consuls in foreign ports will be prohibited from giving ships clearance to Argentina until the consulate at the port of departure has vouched the credentials.

KANSAS DEVELOPS NEW VARIETY OF OATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

The Kansas State Agricultural College is developing a new family of oats that is expected to be particularly adapted to Kansas. Some years ago, the college developed a new breed of hard, red winter wheat, now known as Kanred, which yields better, is more resistant to dry weather and withstands seasonal changes better than any other wheat grown in the State.

The new variety of oats will be known as Kanota, and it is expected to develop into a variety of special importance in the plains states, with climate and seasonal variations similar to that of Kansas. Last spring the college had sufficient seed to distribute to 20 farmers in different parts of the State. It had taken five years of testing to get this seed.

LOGGING CONGRESS AIDS TRAINING OF FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Taking a firm stand for the conservation of the timber resources of the nation, and announcing their readiness to meet the federal government more than half way in its efforts to furnish training in logging, timbering, timber-engineering and forestry to former service men, representatives of the timber and logging industries of eight states and British Columbia have just concluded an important four-day conference here as the twelfth annual session of the Pacific Logging Conference. George W. Johnson, head of the Admiralty Logging Company, of Seattle, is president of the congress, and George M. Cornwall, publisher of The Timberman, of Portland, is secretary.

The Pacific Logging Congress is an annual clearing house for all ideas relative to logging, timber supply, and conservation of timber, up and down the Pacific slope, and the objective is the standardization of methods of logging up and down the coast and to acquaint all the members with new and efficient plans of operation. A feature, new with this year's session, was the half-day devoted to recitals of personal experience by graduates of logging schools and schools of forestry, when they tackled practical problems with the theoretical equipment they had obtained in the schools.

Reports at the congress indicated that Idaho is the first state to have accomplished anything definite along the lines of training former service men in logging and the science of timbering as well as forestry. This State has appropriated funds, to be used with money furnished by the federal government, for the education of these men. The matter is up for discussion in Oregon and Washington now, and the logging congress voted its influence toward having the other states represented follow the lines laid down by Idaho. President David P. Barrows of the University of California was the principal speaker at the Y. M. C. A. welfare dinner, taking "Self-Help" as his subject. The Y. M. C. A. was given full support by all the organizations represented in its widespread work to obtain better conditions, sleeping quarters and food in all the logging camps, and received much praise from the officials of all the companies who attended the congress.

COMPOSER RECEIVED BY MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Vincent d'Indy, French composer and conductor, was officially received by John F. Hylan, the Mayor, at City Hall yesterday. Otto H. Kahn, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, presented the composer.

SWIFT COMPANY WAGE CUT

EAST-ST. LOUIS, Illinois—The conference board of Swift & Co.'s plant here, representing the employers and 1600 employees, announced yesterday it had voted to reduce wages 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents an hour. Wages of piece workers are to be cut 8 per cent.

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There will be plenty of Hosiery right up to December 25—but judging by previous years' experience it will not be so with

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"HOLEPROOF" Lisle Socks ARE NOW ONLY 35c Pair 3 Pairs for 1.00 Yes, 6000 pairs purchased, but how they do sell. Colors black, cordovan, gun metal and navy. Sizes 9 1/2 to 11 1/2.	"HOLEPROOF" Mercerized Socks 40c Pair —These come in two weights—medium and heavy. Expensive yarn is used and the silky finish is very handsome. Black, cordovan, gun metal and navy.	"HOLEPROOF" Silk Socks ARE NOW ONLY 75c Pair —A wonderful V-A-L-U-E—a gift that will give lasting satisfaction. Made of pure long strand silk and will outwear three ordinary silk socks made of short strand silk. Complete size and color assortment now. Black, cordovan, gun metal, navy and white.	"HOLEPROOF" Silk Socks Extra Heavy Grade 1.00 Pair —Formerly 1.50 a PAIR. The sale on this quality has increased remarkably. It is an ideal weight for men who do not care for Cashmere. These are not expensive, because of the much greater durability that is guaranteed you over lighter weight socks.
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COORDINATION IN TRANSPORTATION

Discussion of Problems of Railroad and Truck Competition Finds Common Ground in Urging Cooperation of Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—To what extent the railroads and the motor truck are in competition, and whether this competition is operating to the disadvantage of the public by providing an unsatisfactory transportation system, are questions which have been widely discussed during the past two or three years. At a transportation conference at the sixth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts the subject was taken up from the points of view of the railroad executive, the motor truck transportation engineer and the public. A common contact was found in the opinion that the best solution of the problem lies in the coordination of the two elements of transportation.

The fact is, declared Stephen G. Thompson of the White Motor Company of Cleveland, Ohio, "that the shipper, the railroads, the motor truck manufacturer and the public all have properties and interests in common, and that the transportation conditions as they exist today are detrimental to those properties and interests, and will continue to be so long as each party is his own advocate. The situation is not one of conflict between basic industries, but calls for a recognition of the needs of the community and a coordination of all the implements of transportation to fit those needs."

Railroad versus Truck

"The railroad versus the truck is a different proposition," Mr. Thompson went on. "The motor truck is confined to highway freight movement, a field entirely distinct from railroad service. This class of transportation covers a wide range of operation. Transportation is a community matter, not the 'divine right' of railroads. The motor truck is another form of machinery application to industry. It makes a forward step in industrial progress and has become as essential to the processes of manufacturing and commerce as are the railroads themselves. The times demand a type of transportation which can be adapted to changing conditions and which is unrestricted in its direction of operation."

Mr. Thompson asserted that the truck has demonstrated its economic value. He condemned anti-truck legislation as "haunting in the face of progress" and "another form of governmental interference with business" similar to that which has put the railroads in their present condition. Laws against the abuses of motor truck operation, Mr. Thompson declared, are just, but direct legislation against the trucks could better give way to an enlightened policy looking to cooperation.

Taking up the question from the railroad point of view, Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, also urged study of the best means to coordination of the two factors of transportation. He pointed out that regulations make it difficult to make tariffs generally applicable which will meet the truck charges, unless they are made so low as to be unprofitable. When the time comes for general rate reduction, the railroads will recover some of the freight traffic, provided adequate service is given. The shipper has a right to purchase his transportation in the open market, Mr. Fort said, expressing the conviction that, all things being equal, the railroads are preferred.

Growth of Truck Use

Mr. Fort traced the rapid growth of the truck since the start of the European war in 1914, with the abnormal offering of tonnage to the railroads. Trucks were pressed into service, and the transfer of the freight from the railroads to the highways was accelerated by increases in rates. With the recession of business there are many idle trucks, Mr. Fort pointed out. With regard to the

operation of truck services, he said that little attention has been given to cost studies, and the practice has been generally to charge what the traffic will bear.

The speaker contrasted the regulations under which the two factors operate, the railroads being held to a rigidity of rates and the trucks standing free from regulations as to rates and conditions of operation. Pointing to the question of the increasing cost of highway maintenance arising out of truck traffic, Mr. Fort took the real estate tax rate in seven suburban towns of Boston at an average of \$27 per \$1000. The man owning a home assessed at \$5000 must pay an annual tax of \$135 plus an added levy for special improvements. A 3 1/2-ton truck complete, delivered in Boston, costs approximately \$5000. At present it is registered for \$10 per ton-carrying capacity.

The State generously maintains at the expense of the taxpayer, including the man who owns homes such as used in this illustration, excellent highways, practically free to the use of trucks, Mr. Fort said. "It cannot be said that the free use of public highways by the trucks is fair to the taxpayers, including the railroads, which bear their fair share of the burden of taxation. I have, however, no doubt that those who are interested in the welfare of the truck also realize that they must assume their proper share of the cost of highway maintenance."

Fundamental Changes

"The truck has come to stay. It represents an economic change in transportation conditions which is little short of revolutionary. All that the railroads can expect is to have it regulated as they are regulated in the matter of its income and expenses, and enlightened self-interest, as well as fair play, may be depended upon to crystallize public opinion accordingly. The results of hothouse propaganda and hot-air propaganda are unsatisfactory, and I have no doubt that most of the responsible corporations and individuals engaged in the truck industry realize that in the long run they will be better off if they seek to supplement the railroad service rather than supplant it."

Speaking from the point of view of the public, or, more exactly, the shipper, Philip Cabot of White, Weld & Co. of Boston, defined the problem as finding a way to better facilities and service in shipment by rail. He warned that industry would leave New England as agriculture has in large measure unless transportation is improved. The motor truck, he asserted, is not the way out, if the truck is required to bear its full share of the real cost of operation to the community. Industry cannot pay the costs the truck will demand if this readjustment is made, he added.

Mr. Cabot directed most of his attention to the men who run the railroads. He said that industrial development had come through men who could lead rather than through men of research and engineers. The men who run the railroads, Mr. Cabot asserted, are essentially operating men rather than traffic men. He urged, therefore, that more emphasis be placed on traffic and freight service, laying this change down as fundamental to the rehabilitation of railroad freight business.

ENGLISH POPULAR STUDY AT HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—In point of popularity as shown in the record of the committee on the choice of electives of Harvard College, English literature remains the leading subject for specialization, while economics, romance languages and chemistry follow in order. A total of 378 upper class men have chosen English as their field of concentration. The figures given by the committee show a considerable reversal from 1914 when the ratio of men specializing in economics and English was about four to three. Concentration in the division of history, government and economics was made subject to a general examination for graduation and resulted in a tendency away from economics.

Since then the general examination has been extended so that next spring seniors concentrating in other subjects also will have to pass such a test in order to secure their degree. Every senior save those whose special work is in mathematics or the natural sciences is now included. A drift back to economics was predicted last year, but the figures now made public show that no such movement has taken place. English remains its popularity, despite the fact that the general examination now applies to men whose principal work is in that subject and the further fact that this test, for men concentrating in English, in romance and other modern languages, and in the classics, will include an examination on Shakespeare and the Bible.

FRENCH ARMENIAN POLICY ASSAILED

Despite Heroic Assistance Offered in War, Small Nation Is Now Left to Mercies of Turks, It Is Said, and Cilicia Ceded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A protest against French policy in the Near East and an appeal that the Government of France reconsider its support of Mustapha Kemal, since "never will there be any peace in the world if Turkey, a government of murderers and for murderers, is supported to keep the Near East in a turmoil," has been sent to Aristide Briand, Premier of France, now attending the Conference in Washington, by the American Committee for Armenian Independence.

"France may not suffer immediately for her Turcophile policy, which inflicts so great an injustice on the Armenians. Armenia is a small nation; France great. But please remember, the dictum of Aeschylus: 'Greatness is no defense from utter destruction when one insolently spurns the mighty altar of justice,' says the message in part.

Mr. Briand's Speech Quoted

"In your eloquent speech, before the armament conference, you very justly say, 'Since the armistice we have had many disappointments. France has had to wait for certain realizations which she has not been able to get. She has seen Germany disarmed; haggled over the signature which had been given. Germany has refused to stand by her pledged word. She has refused to pay compensation due for the devastated regions. She has declined to make the gesture of chastisement that, after all, every man of sense would expect after the horrors that we have witnessed. Germany has refused to disarm.'"

"But you know that the Turks, characterized by the French during the late war as the greatest criminals and murderers of all ages, also refuse to stand by their pledged word, and France, instead of chastising them, signs a treaty with them to the detriment of the Armenian interests."

"Perhaps you remember that, as a result of negotiations in 1916 between the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Armenian national delegation, France undertook after the victory of the Allies, to give autonomy to Cilicia under French protection. The Armenian national delegation, upon this condition, cooperated in raising a force of Armenian volunteers, called originally the 'Legion d'Orient,' and later the 'Legion Armenienne,' who took part in the Palestine campaign and by their valor and endurance earned tributes from the commander of the French contingent and from Field Marshal Lord Allenby, the commander-in-chief.

Fought for France

"When the Armenians were fighting the battles of France, and the Armenian volunteers were performing heroic feats in defense of Verdun, the French military, religious and political leaders advocated justice, liberation and independence for Armenia. Marshal Joffre declared that he had no doubts that the allied armies would, for the triumph of right and justice, vanquish the barbarous Germans and the Turks, and that oppressed nations, including Armenia, would resume their worthy place."

"However, immediately after the armistice, the French Government conspired with the Turks to deprive the Armenians of their fertile provinces, especially of Cilicia, known as Armenia Minor. The French Government supported Turkey to insist that boundaries of Armenia should be defined in Russia and that the Armenians in the Armenian provinces of Van, Erzerum, Bitlis, Harpoot, Sivas, Diarbekir and Cilicia should remove

thither if they so desired. The 'Temps,' reflecting the views of the French Foreign Office, declared that the wishes and interests of France demanded a Turkish Empire extending from Adrianople to the Persian frontier. And it is an open secret that the French Government supported morally and materially, from its inception, the Jewish Mustapha Kemal's so-called Turkish nationalist movement in behalf of the integrity of Turkey.

Cilicia Restored to Turks

"On October 30, 1919, the British troops in Cilicia, Armenia Minor, were replaced by the French, and three months later 20,000 Armenians were massacred at Marash. General Gouraud, the French high commissioner, having betrayed the Marsh Armenians, began to praise the brigands of Mustapha Kemal, as 'honorable opponents,' 'chivalrous enemies,' against whom 'France was compelled to fight not from choice but necessity.' Furthermore, you eulogized the marauding bands of Mustapha Kemal as patriots."

"Now the French Government has signed a treaty with Mustapha Kemal, and has agreed to restore Cilicia, Armenia Minor, to the Turks. A parallel to the French conduct would be if Great Britain were to conspire with German insurgents and, in repudiation of the Versailles Treaty, return to them the newly liberated Alsace-Lorraine."

"In our protest against French support of the Turks we are animated by a desire to do justice not only to Armenia, but also to France and to world peace. When the French Government supports Mustapha Kemal to repudiate the Treaty of Sevres, it incidentally encourages the German recalcitrance against the Treaty of Versailles."

BUILDING MATERIALS REDUCED IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Substantial reductions in the prices of building materials by San Francisco manufacturers and dealers are announced through the Industrial Association of this city, as the outcome of a series of conferences the association has been holding with groups of material manufacturers and dealers. The reductions are in the price of lime, face brick, fire brick, hollow tile, common brick, roofing tile, sewer pipe, flue lining and chimney lining. Reduction in lumber prices is not expected, the Industrial Association remarking in its report that "lumber prices already were at a low mark before the conferences began, and are now, if anything, slightly on the upward turn."

MANIPULATION AS CAUSE OF TURKEY COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That the high cost of turkeys resulted from manipulation in which prices were based on cost of fresh stock for the fancy trade rather than on stock in warehouses is the opinion of the Bureau of Markets of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. The supply in warehouses, it is said, is three times as great as last year, bought at relatively low prices several weeks ago.

In this city wholesalers sold nearly all their supply, but retailers, because of high prices, had considerable stock left on their hands.

CALIFORNIA TO IMPROVE ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California—The expenditure of approximately \$15,000,000 for highway work in California during 1922 was approved and mapped out at a conference of officials of the state highway commission and division engineers here recently.

CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDING

Demand for Rigid Agreements by States and Municipalities Are Said to Force Subterfuge and Act to Public Detriment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—That the demand for rigid contracts for public construction is defeating its own ends and forcing subterfuge and evasion at the expense of the State, city and the people, is the view held by many contractors who have had contact with public building work. As a result, construction engineers point out, there is a tendency among reputable builders to refrain from bidding on such construction and to concentrate in the private building field, where the city and state commissions' contract policies have been replaced by a more elastic agreement.

It is said that the common forms of contract demanded of builders in public construction act generally to prevent the people from getting the building they pay for. The withdrawal from the market of the better class of construction contractors has left the bidding to those of less scruples. It is also asserted that many of this class of contractor have put considerable study into the means of "beating" the provisions of the contracts.

The common form for commissions to require, it is pointed out, is a contract with specifications and a "safety" clause at the end which provides that all work must be satisfactory to the state or city building commission or its architect. These stereotyped contracts, withhold final payment usually for a period of 60 days to require contractors to "make good" odds and ends of building, which have not been foreseen either by the architect or commission. It is protested that this gives such wide latitude to the inspection agency that it often imposes unfair requirements.

Finance, Uncertain

It is not uncommon, building engineers say, that a contractor on a public building with costs figured and profits in prospect is called on to make alterations, to make additions in materials and labor, occasioning deductions from his profits and continuing his overhead expense, which are not chargeable as extras, but which are obligatory. Regardless of

the penalty to which he is liable there is a possible loss in reputation, growing out of controversy with architect or commission and out of public dissatisfaction. The contractor, without redress, pockets his loss and avoids doing business with governments and institutions.

The same contractor, it is added, performs satisfactory contracts for corporations and individuals at a profit. This is noticeable from the fact that many big eastern contractors confine their efforts exclusively among a list of patrons which does not include states and municipalities.

There is an increasing number of new contractors figuring on public work, who have been forced to figure against certain invisible expenses, according to the building engineers. These contractors plead the necessity for self-protection and, while their purpose is to give states and municipalities just what they want, it is obvious, engineers say, that questionable methods must be resorted to to increase profits on visible work.

In a recently constructed public building it was found that there was space for eight windows in a brick wall but the plans did not call for windows in this space. The clause providing that the work must be satisfactory in every respect was construed to require the contractor to build these windows. In another instance an entire building was ready, apparently, but some one noticed that there were no latches on the windows. The contractor was required to supply them.

In the case of corporations or individuals, it is asserted, the contractor would have been able to impress them with the reasonableness of extra expense charges, but the rigidity of the contract forced the expense out of the contractor's pockets. This explains, the building engineers point out, why corporations building for themselves, or letting contracts by day work or to the lowest dependable bidder, get more honest and, consequently, better service than states and municipalities.

NO INCREASE IN UNPAID TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Those who have investigated the matter report that notwithstanding the financial stringency which exists in South Dakota as well as in other states, tax payments in most of the counties of South Dakota have reached as large a total this fall as in the average fall of past years. Those who have investigated the aggregate tax payments in the counties say that the delinquent tax lists will be no longer this year than during years of the past which were regarded as prosperous.

TRADE FACTS ARE MADE PRACTICAL

Federal Commerce Service Provides Intimate Sales Data on Foreign Commercial Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In recognition of the demand for certain fundamental information concerning foreign business firms, an essential and practical knowledge in building up foreign commerce, the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is rapidly completing a directory of such data, Herbert W. Gruber, chief of the commercial intelligence division of the bureau, explained in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The division's task, he said, is to provide the element of personal contact which, in the last analysis, is indispensable to trade.

Moving to accomplish this work, the division chief said, the first aim was to obtain more information about a trader than the mere name and the fact that he dealt in certain lines. American consuls were instructed to submit reports giving information regarding business firms and covering such items as classes of goods handled, when established, references, relative size of the firm in its community and general reputation. The aim was to assemble sales information rather than credit information, although the material obtained sheds some light on the latter question also.

The information, which Mr. Gruber said, has been coming in from all parts of the world, small and large centers and countries alike, is put into a card index which forms a world trade directory. The index is filed by country and commodity, and from it trade lists are supplied to business men, giving them an accurate "thumb-nail sketch" of the firms in the vicinity in which they are considering activity.

Another service which has been inaugurated, Mr. Gruber added, is that of inviting firms planning foreign trade campaigns to send representatives to Washington, where they can cooperate with the bureau in working out details. Asked the extent of use to which the service is being put, the division chief said that there have been approximately 150,000 demands for trade lists in the years past. The commercial intelligence division cooperates, also, with the newly inaugurated commodity divisions and fits into the now closely knit business organization of the bureau.



After-Thanksgiving Sale

BEGINNING TODAY

AN After-Thanksgiving Sale—and not a single price quoted in this advertisement. To begin with, we could not possibly give you the prices of all the articles we have selected for our After-Thanksgiving Sale without making this announcement look like a page from a catalogue.

And what good would the printing of mere prices do you? The price quoted in any advertisement cannot possibly tell you the story you want.

You want to know whether the merchandise is what you need. Will it serve you? Is it stylish? Is it dependable? Is it fresh, or is it something bought especially to put on sale to attract mere bargain-hunters?

While no prices are mentioned in this advertisement, you, knowing the Slattery standard, will find it easy to believe that the values offered are extraordinary.

The goods marked down are odd sizes, odd colors—just broken lots of our regular standard merchandise that we want to sell in order to make room for unusually large shipments of holiday specialties.

There are no samples, no job-lot, out-of-style, bargain-counter quality items listed; because there is no stock of that kind anywhere in our store.

Our chief appeal to you is the opportunity we are offering you to come in and see for yourself what, in our opinion, are extraordinary values.

Slattery prefers giving service to quoting prices.

Charge customers may pay November bills in January, although bills will be rendered December 1

Fur Coats	Styleful Dresses	Hosiery	Underwear
Winter Coats	New Blouses	Petticoats	Neckwear
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Beautiful Gowns	Millinery	Children's Wear	Handbags
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E. T. Slattery Co.

TREMONT STREET, OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON
BOSTON



NEW Dancing Frocks of Chiffon

Taffeta, Chiffon Velvet, Brocades, Tulle and Sequin combinations—as well as Lace and Taffeta combinations. The danciest dancing frocks you've seen in many a day. Prices are moderate—25.00, 35.00, 39.50 up to 98.50.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

"The Floor of Ideas" FOR GIFTS

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STRANGE POLITICAL MANEUVER IN SPAIN

Newspaper's Attack, Ostensibly Against the Count de Romanones, Its Chief Patron, Is the Cause of Much Speculation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The labyrinthine tendencies of Spanish politics are again much in evidence. One of the most discussed affairs of the present moment is the attacks that the important newspaper, the "Diario Universal," is apparently making on the Maura Concentration Government on the eve of the opening of Parliament. No more apparently inexplicable proceeding has been presented to the consideration of the political people for a long time, for this has been regarded not as an attack upon the Ministry only but, what is much more remarkable, upon the Count de Romanones himself, and yet the Count is the special political patron of this newspaper; it is his organ and he inspires it.

The "Diario Universal" is not a newspaper one sees about much in the streets. It is a very good newspaper in its way, and all the better for the fact that it makes no pretense of being popular. It is to be found at the best hotels and clubs, but hardly anywhere else, and its circulation is effected largely by subscription. It is much the same in the way as the "Epoca," but more so, as the Conservative Newspaper has its society following to support it. But even though one may ask for the paper in vain at the clocks in the Alcala and never see it in the streets, the "Diario Universal" is a powerful organ, highly influential, and it is regularly and impressively quoted in all the other papers. This is one of the little mysteries for which Spain is peculiar, and which are not mysteries when the people and their ways, official and otherwise, are understood. The only other Liberal newspaper of much consequence is the "Liberal," which is a lighter and more popular affair.

The Count de Romanones remains the official head of the official Liberals, and the "Diario Universal" is his organ. How then, when it turns round to attack the Ministry to which the Count gives his assistance and in which he has placed a representative, who is a special and trusted friend, the Marquess de Cortina, presiding at the Ministry of Marine? The Marquess de Cortina has been viciously attacked by the "Diario," and this is naturally taken as being an obvious attack upon the Count. Inquiries by those who felt themselves concerned have resulted in the discovery that there is no rupture of relations between the Count and the Marquess, and it has seemed to some that the proceeding could only be explained by the Count, who is notoriously contemptuous of some of the features of present-day politics, committing a huge joke, manufacturing a piece of humbug, by taking up his pen and furiously attacking himself through the Marquess de Cortina, and subsidizing under the overwhelming attack to the extent of being unable to make any reply! But this is not the way of the Count.

Humorous Side of Attack

It has been noted that when the newspaper could not attack the government upon a matter of immediate home interest, such as Morocco, it searched the world for trouble, and somehow brought them home to Anthony Maura as the chief cause. This kind of thing has its humorous side for those who can see it, for, in want of some better pretext, the "Diario" took up the question of Upper Silesia and upon this text went ahead with another assault upon the Ministry. The question as to whether the Cortes should be opened soon or late, one which has enormously perplexed Mr. Maura and upon which he has felt himself to be the prey of circumstances, gave the "Diario" munitions for some days' shooting at the Concentration Cabinet. And every now and then there is the savage attack upon the Marquess de Cortina, the representative of the Count de Romanones. What could be the solution of such a peculiar mystery?

Some strange things are happening in Spanish politics now, and the other day the "Epoca" had a pertinent leading article referring to the manipulations that were in progress, with the war in Morocco as the subject, and remarking that persons who had vehemently declared at the outset of the campaign that military action ought to be subordinated to the political, now spoke and wrote as if they were disappointed that there had not been more sanguinary encounters. Incidentally, the newspaper points out at the same time that some of the Spanish reconquests, excellent as they are, and gained only through heroism and great difficulty and expense, must necessarily fall somewhat flat since there is a vast difference between gaining a fortune and regaining one that had been lost.

A Likely Explanation

A financial journal, the "Actualidad Financiera," which is generally understood to be inspired by the Marquess de Cortina himself, comes forward with an explanation of the mystery of the "Diario Universal," and in the circumstances it is obvious that the

explanation must be accepted most seriously. It remarks that the idea that the Liberal organ has turned against the government of which its chief patron is a supporter, has largely arisen through the passionate and personal attacks on the Minister of Marine, the Marquess de Cortina, who represented the Count de Romanones in the Cabinet. It does not think there is any good reason for the suspicions that exist, and understands that the "Diario Universal" does not represent completely and absolutely the thought of the Count de Romanones, who was therefore desirous of acquiring some other great newspaper, and that among its proprietors were various important shipping interests which had been much upset by the policy and action of the Marquess since he became Minister of Marine. The attacks were therefore meant for him. It could hardly be imagined, it was remarked, that the Count would give so much support to the Concentration Ministry and place his own representative in it and then, in a very short time, proceed to attack it vigorously.

The government, according to the Marquess de Cortina's organ, would fall when its proper time came and not before, and that would not be long, primarily because ministries in these times were soon exhausted and lost their hold on public opinion, and secondly because these heterogeneous concentration cabinets carried their own doom along with them and could not be permanently established in authority. For the moment, however, it seemed that the Maura combination had public opinion at its support, and unfair attacks upon it would only strengthen it.

In another article this same the "Actualidad Financiera," speaking with peculiar confidence and again obviously expressing the thoughts of the Marquess de Cortina, refers to the rumor that there is something in the nature of a Liberal plot on foot for the overthrow of the Maura Ministry and the establishment of a Liberal Government this autumn. It negates the idea. It says that the Premier has taken a keen view of the situation and believes that the Cortes always assimilates its ideas from the street, and today would certainly not desire to cease that practice, for if that happened the members would find themselves very much shaken in their position in public opinion.

Mr. Maura thinks, therefore, that the Cortes, taking its time from the people, will support him at present, and with this confidence will proceed at the reopening of Parliament to push through the bills dealing with the Bank of Spain, the railways and the tariffs, applying the guillotine whenever necessary. No matter what happens, and in spite of all the rumors and all the reported maneuvers, the Liberals would not be called to power in the autumn and were "never farther from power than they are at the present time." It was beyond all doubt that the present Cortes would vote the new budget, and therefore, if the Maura Ministry did not do it, it would be done by a Sanchez Guerra or a Bugallini Cabinet. These observations have attracted much attention.

IRELAND PLEADED BY ANTI-CENSURE VOTE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Premier's defeat of the vote of censure on his Irish policy brought immense satisfaction to those in Ireland who long for peace—to the whole population in fact, except a comparative handful who appear to decrease day by day. It is recognized generally that Mr. Lloyd George's reference to the possibility of having to use force in the event of a breakdown of the conference means nothing more than a warning that, while it might be described as the last resource by the upholders of empire, he for one did not entertain the idea. In any case he made it clear that he would not be a member of the government willing to sanction this method of settling the Irish question.

The recent speech at Reading of Sir L. Worthington Evans, a member of the peace conference, was in the opinion of diplomatists, calculated to do far more damage to the conference negotiations than even Eamon de Valera's telegram to the Pope. He said the country "would not shrink from its duty if it is necessary to carry on the intensified war in Ireland, for the safety of the Empire." In case of the failure of the conference he said that would have to be reckoned with, and the British would brace themselves to the effort to bring that war to a successful conclusion.

Such a conclusion would simply mean extermination, which, under no stretch of the imagination, could be called satisfactory to the British people, whose beloved Empire would suffer immeasurably in prestige and could hardly possibly gain anything whatsoever by recourse to such reprehensible methods.

LIGHTHOUSE FOR NEW HEBRIDES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Standing 40 feet high and throwing a light 20 miles on a clear night, the first lighthouse in the New Hebrides group of islands will shortly be erected. The apparatus for its construction is the work of Gardner, Woern & Co., Ltd., of South Melbourne. The lighthouse is intended as a memorial to the soldiers from the New Hebrides who fell in the great war.

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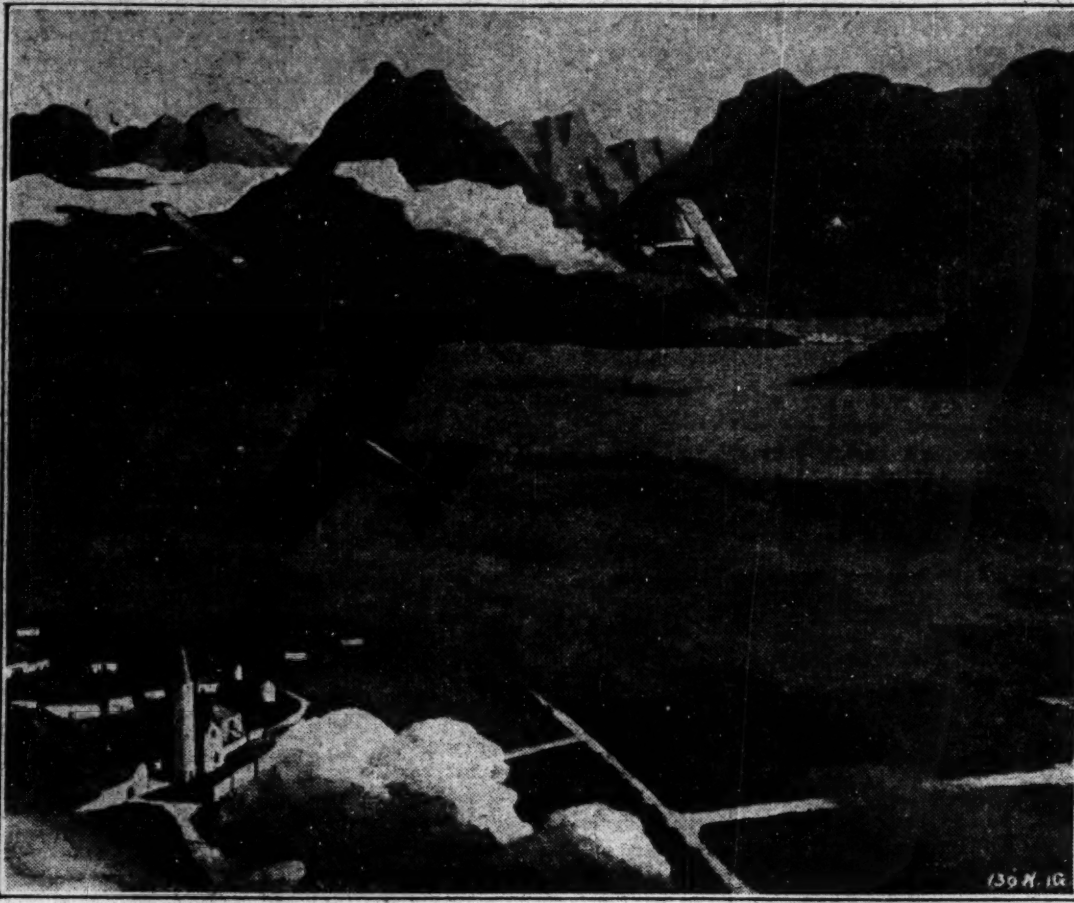
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FLYING ABOVE THE ALPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

How little do we often enjoy at the time our most remarkable experiences! They seem so often to be attended with circumstances that take from their wonder; and yet, for example, how one would now appreciate being able to order one more one's own machine from the hangar on a clear sunrise and then to skim again over the close vineyards, soar over the low hills, turn to the Alps and in clear rarefied air once more to look down on the snow peaks, stretching like



Machines leaving an aerodrome in the mists of early morning, Asiago, Italy

icebergs into the distance, perhaps to circle round Venice and there with one's droning engine to summon the crowds into the Piazza di Saint Mark's; in fact to enjoy again the birdlike feeling and the birdlike view—to rise, to dive, to roll, to spin and to loop.

Often the very circumstances that we like the best, are in reality the only circumstances under which it is possible to enjoy those good things that are given us, and which things with rare and vital hues; certainly such was my experience during a year of mixed pleasures spent flying and painting in Italy during the war. It was the abnormality of those circumstances that gave the opportunity with the one hand while taking away one's habitual point of view for appreciation with the other.

If it is true to say "laugh and the world laughs with you"; it is perhaps also true to say fly and the world flies with you, for as one soars upward into the solitary spaces of the sky one finds oneself, like Atlas, bearing the world upon one's back when one's expectation had been to leave it below on the solid earth. Our low horizon which was so familiar to us from the ground, lost behind the trees, always level with our eyes, grows as we ascend, and with the faithfulness of our own shadow will not desert us but, as we rise or fall, widens and contracts. Ever true to its charge, it guards the sacred distances, and though we crane we may not peep beyond the circle of its wall.

Though a speck in the blue to those below, the airman becomes so little removed from the earth that he cannot see across more than three or four counties or from one country to its neighbor, across the Channel to France, or across the Alps to Austria, but to allow him to see across continents, the narrow blanket of the air is far too closely wrapped around the earth.

And that solitary speck, apparently so free, loosed to roam unknown spaces, is tied to you and me by a thousand unsuspected cords; the same familiar aspects of the world speak their same message; to such an extent that one is surprised at finding how little this widened horizon has affected the horizon of mentality, the gyroscopic action of which, so difficult to hasten or alter in its course, continues in its regular circle.

To feel the air solid to the touch is the essence of flying. It is its buoyancy that the airman learns to profit by and to regulate. He rejoices in the difference of the sharp cut of the air when speeding through it, to its gentle touch when, nearly stopping,

the machine hovers, a moment later, to loose its grip on the air and fall headlong until, regaining speed, the wing tips quiver again with renewed buoyancy.

With the skies for his playground he experiences the feeling of unrestrained space; he can climb till the air can lift him no higher; he can turn away to the left or the right without stopping. His imagination feels no curb, and he may follow its wild fancy hither and thither; hugging the earth, he may fly between the trees, or skim over the grass fields and force the peasant to run from his path; he may encircle a village church, speed along great rivers and, almost touching the water, leap its bridges; when playfully inclined he may seek out the

last to leave has come up with us, when in the formation of a living diamond we turn toward the Pieve and the Alps. Soon we can no longer see the animals or stray figures on the roads. As we cross the Brenta we are already at 4000 feet, and Cittadella in its circular medieval walls looks like a penny away below; Castel Franco is square as we pass it while following the white line of the road. To our left the long line of mountains that were blue now catch the first rays of the sun, and their contours, once sharply outlined, now become blurred amid a thousand others as we rise above them. The cold mists of the morning, still blue, lie along the valleys and show up the rose-tinted peaks. With the rising of the sun

ALL EYES FOCUSED UPON WASHINGTON

Public Men Everywhere Hold One View in Common, Namely, That Lasting Peace Depends on Success of the Conference

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The prospects for the success of the Washington Conference at present form the most canvassed subject in the world and many views have been expressed, highly idealistic on the one hand and cynically incredulous on the other. Most of the views are those of the man in the street, and except as showing the general trend of opinion on the all important topic are valueless as an indication of the course of the deliberations at Washington and their ultimate result. To obtain, therefore, authentic opinions concerning the matter it is necessary to turn to the utterances of those who actually take part in the discussions, or of those who, though remaining behind, yet have such a thorough knowledge of the various subjects for discussion, that their views are only second in importance and value to those held by the actual participants. It is second in value because the importance of the attitude of the delegates lies in the fact that the atmosphere in which they enter that council chamber is bound to affect the outcome of the gathering.

As one of what may be called the "outsiders" of the Conference the opinion of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, is interesting. Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the Foreign Press Association, he said that he was happy to notice the very growing sentiment of close friendship between Britain and America, and he believed that the same sentiment would grow between America and Japan. The delegates would deal with the matter in a friendly and kindly spirit, not only for their own nation but also for humanity. He thought that there was no doubt that success would be obtained.

Statesmen Share Optimism

This is the optimistic note which has been sounded by many public men of all nations, both delegates and others, concerning the Conference, and it is their radiant feeling of hopefulness which should make of this international meeting a success which has been conspicuously lacking in all other attempts made toward disarmament and peace. This failure in the past was largely due to the intense mutual distrust in which the nations regarded each other, and especially in which the promoter of such international efforts was viewed.

In this connection the views of Lord Grey are illuminating. He said that he believed that in summoning the Conference the American Government had not as its motive any special national interest; he believed that it was absolutely sincere and single-minded. It summoned the Conference for no national advantage, except that advantage in which every country will share if the Pacific questions are settled and if a diminution of armaments result. He hoped that all the other governments which had been invited would go in the same atmosphere as that in which the American Government had summoned the Conference. The failure of so many international conferences had been due not to lack of ability, but because the nations present had not trusted each other. They arrived full of distrust. He was

sure that the invitations had been sent out with feelings of sincerity and they could absolutely trust the American Government, which sought the objects of the Conference singlemindedly and disinterestedly. He hoped the other nations would go there feeling what they have to do is to respond to the American Government's invitation by trusting it and frankly keeping nothing back.

Lord Grey Enthusiastic

The opinion of Viscount Grey as to the sincere attitude of the United States is of real value, for it was as the "Peacemaker of Europe" he was known when Sir Edward Grey, and his supreme eleventh hour efforts to retrieve the situation in Europe when the nations were toppling on the brink of the precipice of war earned for him, as Foreign Secretary, the admiration and respect of the world which even he was unable to save.

The favorable signs are not only the feelings of optimism and concord which prevail, but also the real desire of the nations for relief from the ever growing burden of armaments. Two instances of this may be quoted. The Netherlands Government has requested the American Minister at The Hague to inform his government that Holland attached the highest importance to President Harding's invitation to take part in the Conference and that it accepted the invitation wholeheartedly. The second instance is the appeal issued by the Pan-American Federation of Labor to the Labor organizations of Central and South America to join the movement for the reduction of armaments, through the Washington Conference, by holding demonstrations and mass meetings on Armistice Day.

All Nations Vitrally Affected

The views of the great publicist, Lord Northcliffe, are well worth quoting in regard to the Conference. He pointed out that in his belief the meeting was beyond question the most important gathering of men in the history of mankind. The conference of Versailles had dealt very largely with things which had already happened; known things; things accomplished. The Conference at Washington, he believed, would deal with the mysterious and puzzling things of the future. The fate of nations, great and small, was directly or indirectly involved in the result of this Conference.

Should it succeed, the peace and happiness of the great population of the East would be assured. He dreaded to think what must inevitably happen if President Harding's great undertaking were to prove abortive. The mad race for armaments would continue until there came a war, and one which in all probability, he said, would be much more terrible than the worst phases of the configuration that was even not yet extinguished in Europe, a war in which so-called scientific weapons would be developed still further. He had every confidence that all the delegates to this great gathering would do their utmost to achieve the President's great ambition.

The realization of the future, in the event of failure, so well understood by Viscount Northcliffe, is the greatest argument and the strongest anxiety for a happy issue to the international deliberations.

Household Discoveries With Gelatine

by Mrs. Knox

HOUSEKEEPERS everywhere are constantly sending me new and unusual uses for gelatine. These hints are so interesting that I am giving as many as possible here. If you, too, have discovered some new use for Knox Gelatine, send it to me that I may publish in The Christian Science Monitor.

.....
Fruit juices from canned or "put up" fruits, need not be served with the fruit but poured off, saved and made into Knox Gelatine desserts and salads. The juice from canned strawberries, loganberries, or blackberries makes a most delicious jelly when combined with Knox Gelatine, or with nuts, cheese and lettuce, a delightful fruit salad.

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Canned apricot juice, jellied with spices and grated orange rind, makes an appetizing relish for meat or fish.
Canned pineapple juice, molded with sliced cucumbers, cucumbers, makes a most unusual jellied salad.

.....
In these fruit juices (desserts and salads, use one level tablespoon Knox Gelatine for every two cups of juice, or 2 level teaspoons to a cup of juice). First soften gelatine in cold water and add fruit juice heated sufficiently to melt other gelatine. Pour into wet molds and chill.

Many Gelatine Discoveries in Knox Booklets

There are many additional uses for gelatine in my recipe booklets, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy," which contain recipes for such desserts, meat and fish molds, relishes and candies. They will be sent free for 4c in stamps and your grocery's name.

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CONSERVING THE WORLD'S ENERGY

Manchester, England, Citizens Emphasize the Need of Nations to Turn Their Productivity Into Peaceful Channels

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England.—If the citizens of the world are as unanimous in their desire for disarmament as were the citizens of Manchester who assembled in their Town Hall to give support to the Washington Conference, that Conference will be able ultimately not only to bring about a reduction of armaments, but it should carry the world a long way toward their total abolition.

The meeting, which was representative of every religious, political and secular section of the community, was presided over by Sir Edwin Stockton, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, representing the business men of the city, who earlier in the day, at a special meeting of their own, had registered their strong approval of the Conference.

Sir Edwin, in opening the proceedings, said that from a business point of view the armament question was a very serious one, because the two most important factors in the restoration of the trade and prosperity of this and other countries were industrial and political peace. Armaments in their present tendency were a constant menace to political peace, while a continuance of the present rate of expenditure on armaments would end only in general disaster. The business community, therefore, had not the slightest hesitation in urging the British representatives to the Washington Conference to do their best to bring about a reduction of armaments.

Practical Purpose of Meeting

In moving a resolution expressing the earnest hope of the meeting that the spirit of good will might inspire the difficult and delicate negotiations of the Conference, and that success might wait upon its labors, Dr. McCormick, the Dean of Manchester, said that the meeting had not been called to hold an abstract discussion on disarmament, but for the very practical purpose of giving support to the British Government in its forthcoming efforts at the Washington Conference, and to create an atmosphere—an atmosphere of hope and resolution—in which the Conference can do its best. He said that the meeting had not been called to hold an abstract discussion on disarmament, but for the very practical purpose of giving support to the British Government in its forthcoming efforts at the Washington Conference, and to create an atmosphere—an atmosphere of hope and resolution—in which the Conference can do its best.

In answer to those who sometimes suggested that a strong source of opposition to disarmament was the soldier class, Dr. McCormick read a letter from his cousin, General Sir Hubert Gough, who, after expressing his regret at his inability to attend, said: "This question can be looked at from either the practical or the moral point of view, and we arrive at the same conclusion from both. From the practical point of view the world in general, but our own Europe in particular, is staggering under the immense financial and material losses and destruction caused by the late war. Every penny that can now be saved or made is required to repair these terrific losses, and yet we are spending throughout Europe more millions than ever on armaments on land and sea. Nor can this expenditure be looked upon as an insurance against war. On the contrary, it is a daily provocation to war, and we will find that, after having borne all this great expenditure for years, war will break out again, and still more expenditure will be forced upon the people. From the moral point of view you are more qualified to speak than I am, but I will say this, that I do not believe that you can ever arrive at friendly and open discussions of difficulties and differences with any man if you enter the room with a large stick and a rifle in your hand."

Tangible Public Support Essential

The resolution was seconded by Sir Percy Woodhouse, chairman of the Manchester Conservative Association, and supported by Mrs. E. D. Simon, Lady Mayores-elect, and by Norman Angell in a speech which was interrupted at frequent intervals with rounds of applause. In the course of his speech Mr. Angell said that disarmament conferences in the past had failed chiefly because they had lacked the support of public opinion; a support which had failed because statesmen had gone into the conference, as they went into the Hague Conference of 1897, with the idea of bringing about a revolution in human society without paying the price for it. They were prepared to take no risks, nor to give up either places or prejudices. In other words, they wanted something for nothing, and when something was got for nothing it was worth precisely what was given for it. If the forthcoming Conference was to succeed, risks would have to be taken and sacrifices made.

After showing that the Conference meant to Great Britain not only the saving of millions of pounds on armaments or even the avoidance of another war like the last, but the capacity of the British people to live at all, on account of their dependence on the productivity of the foreigners, who could not be forced by any preponderance of armaments to produce

a surplus of food and raw materials above his own needs, Mr. Angell went on to show the mythical nature of the power of armaments and conquest by force. The futility of force, he said, was well illustrated by the fable of the master and the slave. Although the master had, by superior power, captured the slave, it was necessary, to prevent his escape, to tie the slave by a rope to his own person, so that wherever the master went, whether hunting, fishing or about his business, the slave had to be taken also. This was a great inconvenience to the master, who, because of the constant vigilance to prevent the slave's escape, was hindered in his hunting, fishing, and business, and was the poorer for it. If these men had had the sense to use their energies in mutual help, instead of against each other, one could have dug potatoes while the other fished, and so between them have produced a good meal for both. In Europe today conquerors and conquered were too busy watching each other to get on with the work of the world. If, instead of coercion by the one and resistance by the other, each were directing their forces against nature and producing the surplus which was necessary for the life of the people, that vital surplus would not be growing less and less.

DEFINITION OF THE CHINESE POLICY

Silence of Peking Government, Up to Time of Conference, Due to Wish Not to Anticipate Its Action at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Every one felt that the success or the failure of the Washington Conference would depend upon the "lead" given by the United States Government to the debates. Downing Street was represented as substantially ready to follow the suggestions of the United States, perhaps far more so than any other of the great powers. Thus France was apprehensive lest any formula or theory of expansion should be accepted which might prejudice her position either in Indo-China or in the mainland of China.

The Quai d'Orsay does not go so far as the British Government in respect to facing the inevitability of the modification of extraterritoriality which, although China does not want it, is not ready for it for at least 15 to 20 years, by which time her new code will be ready—becoming more and more a certainty in the near future. Lord Curzon has indeed put this on record in an official document though it has not been published.

Some question has been raised as to whether small extraneous matters like the position of Portugal at Macao would be raised at the Conference. It was regarded as hardly likely that this would be discussed from the territorial standpoint, but its position vis-à-vis to China might well be affected in view of the objection of the Chinese Government to the methods of government followed in this outlying piece of Portuguese soil.

Why Britain Has Withheld Opinion

Macao is well known for being the gambling center of the Far East and a home of the cultivation of the poppy, the sale and use of opium, and the maintenance of an exceedingly lax morality; while the Portuguese authorities are always regarded by the Chinese as assertive and aggressive. Moreover the Sino-Portuguese border has never been settled and it is idle to expect in these days of increased definiteness of international relations that matters in this remote corner can be allowed to go on as they are.

This is, however, a minor matter. The big issues are all coming up. China, who remained very silent regarding Japan's offer regarding Shantung, was generally expected to define her position at the Conference by the enunciation of certain broad lines of policy by which she intended to stand and by which she hoped the powers would stand also. Her silence up to the opening of the Conference was really due to her wish not to anticipate her action at Washington. Great Britain, it has been believed, would be ready to follow Japan's example with regard to Shantung, and has only abstained from announcing her intention owing to her wish not to appear to prejudice or to be discourteous to America's initiative in drafting the program for the Conference.

Chinese Railways Loom Up

The question of the railways in China was regarded as one of the most difficult problems which the delegates would have to face. It would be easier for the Consortium; the striking progress of Chinese banking since the conclusion of this agreement makes it clear that foreign finance is no longer omnipotent. The Chinese banking group has already taken over the task of helping to liquidate the Banque Industrielle, and recently the allocation was announced of the contract for the locomotives which are being paid for by a loan, duly earmarked, made by the group to the Chinese Government.

Opinion in China has, according to the latest reports, watched most closely all developments in connection with the Conference, and the Chinese delegation is admittedly the best which could be sent. The addition of Mr. Chao-Chu Wu, the son of Wu Ting Fang, to the four already selected—Dr. Yen, Chief Justice Wang Chung-Hui, Dr. Koo, and Mr. Sze—shows that the Peking Government has selected all its Western-trained experts and also has done so with an eye to its effect on the rest of the country.

BRITISH VIEWS OF LABOR ARBITRATION

Rights of Community-at-Large •Set Forth as Primary Reason for Early and Just Settlement of All Industrial Disputes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Up to the time of the deadlock between the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Engineering and National Employers Federation, the trade union representatives had endeavored to associate the proposed reduction of 12½ per cent in the rates of time workers and 7½ per cent in those of piece workers with the cost of living. The employers throughout the whole period of negotiations set their faces against this, arguing closely on the lines indicated in these notes in a former reference to the question.

From the commencement of the proceedings the employers insisted upon the reductions of 12½ per cent and 7½ per cent, respectively, and never wavered from these figures, although they were prepared to lessen the weight of the blow by making the reduction in three installments, provided the executive of the union recommended the acceptance by the members. This the executive was not prepared to do—indeed, anyone with a knowledge of the rules of the new engineering amalgamation knows they could not do, for the very excellent reason that the delegate conference alone can issue a recommendation to the 500,000 odd members.

Union Delegates Noncommittal

That the delegate conference, too, refused to recommend either acceptance or rejection of the employers' final terms in the ballot which was shortly to take place is also not surprising to those who know how the conference is made up. Besides, although logic and argument were against the operative engineer, it had to be admitted that some amount of courage was required for a man to return to the workshops, as members of the delegate conference had to do, with a recommendation on his lips that meant the acceptance of a reduction of as much as 9s. or 10s. a week, when already, only a few months ago, 6s. per week had been deducted from the wages of the operative engineers. If, however, the delegates refused to accept the responsibility for a recommendation for acceptance, some hope was gathered from the reflection that they neither recommended rejection.

This was taken to mean—by the Moderates at all events—that the conference had not shared the opinion of a small minority who wanted a fight, and that the time was not opportune for a struggle. The original date when the reduction should have been postponed from October 12 to November 1, when a third of the amount was taken away, the remainder to be taken on December 1 and January 1 in like proportions, so that the industry will commence 1922 free from the responsibility of the much detested and discussed 12½ per cent. There the matter rested until a settlement was reached.

Policy of Compulsory Arbitration

The possibility of a strike or lock-out among engineers again brought into prominence the question of compulsory arbitration to which Labor in this country has been intertemporarily opposed, although the policy has met with a certain amount of success in the colonies. The special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor knows of more prominent Labor leaders that can be counted on the fingers of one hand who would admit the contention that before any strike should be entered upon which might involve consequences so grave to national interests, that might cause suffering to vast numbers of others not directly concerned, the community has a right to demand that the quarrel shall first be submitted to an impartial group representative of the nation and exercising its authority, for thorough investigation with a view to finding a settlement that will be equitable and just and clearly defined.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Railways Bill, G. N. Barnes, at one time the general secretary of the Engineering Union, said that compulsory arbitration was not involved in the bill, but had it been he would still have been willing to accept the measure. The time had come when more attention should be given during industrial disputes to the rights of the community. Without going so far as Mr. Barnes, J. R. Clynes, the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, has repeatedly emphasized the rights of the community in regard to industrial disputes. Even among trade unions themselves the question is of pressing importance in consequence of their sadly depleted funds, poured away like water to members thrown out of work because of a dispute in which they were in no wise concerned.

Extreme Labor Leaders Restrained

Sir Charles Macara, on the other hand, places his faith in the reestablishment of the National Industrial Council, composed jointly of big employers and representative of the great trade unions. Himself a "big man" in the textile industry, over which he exercised for so many years

WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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a powerful influence and was the chairman of the Employers Association, his opinions are worthy of consideration, for it is his proud boast that during his term of office no strike or lockout took place.

Responsible in 1912 for the promotion of the National Industrial Council, there were many business men of sound judgment and foresight who shared with him the disappointment when the scheme was allowed to drop quietly out of effective existence, although the underlying and fundamental policies were adopted again later in the industrial courts and Whitley council schemes. That greater use not being made of the Joint Industrial Council is beyond criticism, and the Labor Party takes the occasion of its reply to the Prime Minister's invitation to appoint representatives to a committee on unemployment, to remind him that the National Joint Industrial Council, foreseeing the present state of unemployment, had offered its recommendations, which, in the opinion of both employers and trade union representatives, were practical; and which, furthermore, had been accepted by the Ministry of Labor.

It is not necessary to be endowed with any extraordinary imagination to realize the influence which such a group could have exercised during the recent disastrous miners' strike. True, it could not prevent the miners from walking out, or when out drive them back to work again; but the published finding of such a representative and disinterested body would place the offending party, whether employer or worker, in such a light that he must needs hesitate before taking the plunge that would bring the full pressure of public opinion against him.

ONTARIO COMBATING LIQUOR EXPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario.—Even federal charters, granted by the government at Ottawa to firms organized to carry on a liquor exporting business, have not proven of sufficient power to protect these companies from prosecution under the rigorous terms of the Ontario Temperance Act. Further action on the part of W. E. Raney, Ontario's Attorney-General, to oust the liquor exporting warehouses from the Windsor border front was seen in a prosecution at the Windsor Police Court against the Essex Exporters, Ltd., of Petite Côte, charging them under Section 41 of the Ontario Temperance Act with keeping liquor in an unlawful place.

Nichol Jeffery, special prosecutor, charged that regardless of the fact that the company was granted a charter to store liquor for export, they cannot legally keep the liquor in a warehouse unless they secure a license from the Dominion Government for a bonded warehouse. The case was laid over until counsel could submit copies of Privy Council judgments bearing on the case.

Essex Importers, Limited, were granted a charter several months ago by the Dominion Government. Further application was made for a bonded warehouse license, but the federal government refused to grant such a license unless it were approved by the Ontario Board of License Commissioners. The application was sent to the License Board, but the approval was not given. The present prosecution was the aftermath, the seizure of a carload of liquor from the company's warehouse, bound for Detroit, being the action which brought the matter to the courts. The prosecution is contending that even though the company has secured a legal charter to export liquor, they first must have a bonded warehouse charter in order that they may store the liquor legally. The decision in the case, it is admitted, will have a far-reaching effect on the border exporting business.

PROTEST AGAINST BONUS CUT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sir Eric Geddes' proposal to cut off the war bonus given to civil servants is apparently resented by persons under that classification, especially in Ireland, where, they say, "the decrease in the cost of living is not nearly so evident as in London." A threat of strike has been rumored, and although higher officials discredit the report they express the view that the present moment is not the time to make any change that might precipitate a crisis, particularly as the sliding scale adopted some time ago has already effected a reduction of from £18 to £90 per annum in the salaries of the officials according to grade. If, in addition to this, the bonus is taken, the pay will revert to pre-war standard—a condition which, they say, will not be tolerated. Responsible officials think the matter ought to be held over for settlement by the new Irish Government.

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AUSTRALIA AT THE ARMS CONFERENCE

G. F. Pearce, Minister for Defense, and Sir J. Salmond Sent to America After a Sudden Call by Mr. Lloyd George

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Why G. F. Pearce, Senator and Minister for Defense, and Sir John Salmond, New Zealand's authority on constitutional law, have been hurriedly dispatched to the Washington Conference in spite of the disinclination of the dominions to accept any indirect representation, is explained by the statement made in the Australian House of Representatives by the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes. It will be recalled that Mr. Hughes was not in favor of the Commonwealth accepting a subordinate position at Washington.

The Prime Minister asked the House to agree to the sending of Mr. Pearce as Australia's representative on the British Empire delegation to Washington, and he gave as his reason for the change of attitude a cable message to him from Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister. This message, which was dated October 3 and was received on the following day, said:

Views Must Be Set Forth

"I am very anxious that the standpoint of Australia and New Zealand should be well represented on the British Empire delegation at the Washington Conference. Your personal presence is, in my opinion, highly desirable, and I urge you to go by all means possible. Failing this, a single delegate might serve the interests of Australia and New Zealand, as your standpoints are identical. I should greatly value your going yourself. If not, please consult Mr. Massey. Tell him what you propose. We will welcome any officer you may wish to send to serve on the secretariat."

Copies of cable messages sent from the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain to the British Ambassador at Washington had also been forwarded to Mr. Hughes and were read by him. The first of these two messages said, in part: "We may send up to six representatives, and will let the United States Government have the names as soon as possible, but must first communicate with the dominions and India." The second message from the Foreign Secretary, sent shortly after the first, was as follows:

"You should make an urgent communication to the United States Government in the sense of my immediately preceding telegram. It was arranged at the recent imperial conference that His Majesty's Government should represent the whole of the Empire at Washington. While quite prepared to do this, His Majesty's Government would prefer that the British delegation should include the dominion point of view. As regards the representation of Great Britain, it will be impossible for me to attend, as the Conference is sure to be prolonged, and so many matters demand my attendance in England. My point of view is that the British delegation should consist of Mr. Balfour and two others."

New Zealand Considers

On receiving these messages Mr. Hughes cabled to W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who replied that he had received a similar telegram from Mr. Lloyd George, and the Cabinet was giving the matter full consideration. He added: "Before definite reply can be given, will be glad to be informed as soon as possible of the name of your proposed representative. It is possible we may send a representative, although it is quite impossible for me to go personally."

The Prime Minister, having read these messages to the House, continued: "The House is now in possession of all the material information. The British Government has acted in this matter, as it has acted in all matters, with every regard for the welfare and interests of the dominions. When it became apparently impossible for the prime ministers of New Zealand and Australia to attend the Pacific Conference, and opposition came from the American Government to a separate set of delegates, it was agreed that the British Government, which was thoroughly seized of Australia's views and ideas, might represent us at Washington, but the telegrams show that upon matured consideration the British Government thinks that the Empire delegation would be greatly strengthened if it included the direct representatives of the dominions, or some of them. It is suggested that Australasia should have a representative. Mr. Lloyd George states that the interests of Australia and New Zealand are identical, and for all practical purposes

that view may be accepted. It is the intention of the Ministry that Australia shall be represented.

"It is the face of these telegrams there is only one thing that the Ministry, Parliament, and the country can do, and that is to accept the invitation to send a delegate. I consider that the representative of Australia should be one who is responsible to the people. He should go from Parliament instructed with what the people of the country conceive to be that policy which will serve their interests, and at the conclusion of the mission he should come back and report to Parliament, and it would be for Parliament to express approval or disapproval of what he has done. The Ministry considers that the representative of Australia ought to be a member of Parliament, and that he should be a minister."

No "Rose Strewed Path"

The Prime Minister said that he wished to add a few words as to some of the considerations which surrounded the Washington Conference. The world today turned higher and higher for comfort and consolation; it asked piteously: "Are we always to have recourse to the arbitrament of the sword? Must we forever bear the awful burden of armaments? Is the very flower of manhood always to be culled for this purpose? May we not hope that, with the fearful experience of the late war, we may be able, with the aid of the wisdom of the great men of the world, to find some way by which international quarrels and disputes may be adjusted other than by force of arms?" The burden of armaments today was from two to four times as great as it was before the war. There was no rose-strewn path or easy way, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain saw, as he (Mr. Hughes) did, that it was idle to talk about the limitations of armaments until one went to the root causes. Mr. Lloyd George thought, and he was quite right, that the deliberations of the Conference would extend over many months. Lord Northcliffe had told him (Mr. Hughes) that he had taken a house in Washington for his staff for 12 months. Mr. Hughes continued:

"A population of 5,500,000 within a continent is naturally more interested than anyone else in the problem of Japan, a group of islands containing many millions of people, but of a total acreage less than that of the islands handed to us under mandate. We have a continent, and ideals in regard to that continent. It is proper that Australia should be represented at Washington, and the ministry, having considered the matter very carefully, has decided to submit to the House a recommendation that Australia should send a representative, and Senator Pearce has been selected.

The Delegation

Mr. Pearce built up a reputation by his handling of defense matters as Minister in charge of that department in the Fisher administrations of 1908-09 and 1910-13. When Mr. Hughes left the Labor Party on the question of conscription and united with the Liberals to form the Nationalist Government, Mr. Pearce accompanied him and held office during the great war. His grasp of Australian defense questions is so well known that a Labor representative declared that his appointment as delegate to Washington was like sending a publican to a prohibitionist conference.

With Mr. Pearce has gone Maj. E. L. Plesse, adviser to the federal government on Pacific problems, an accomplished linguist, who speaks Japanese fluently, and a few years ago paid an extended visit to that country. During the war he was director of military intelligence on the Australian general staff. New Zealand's representative is understood to be, as already stated, Sir John Salmond, formerly Solicitor-General and a member of the Supreme Court of the Dominion. He is regarded as one of the best qualified men in the British Empire on international law.

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BRITISH-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Evelyn Wrench, the founder and organizer of the English-Speaking Union, recently addressed a meeting of that body at Glasgow on its aims, and stated that the union was founded in 1918 to further promote the friendship between Great Britain and the United States. The English-Speaking Union already had chapters throughout America, Mr. Wrench stated, besides a very strong organization in London. It was now proposed to form one in Glasgow. The members of the English-Speaking Union were strongly of the opinion, Mr. Wrench said, that there would be no stability in this old harassed world if there was not complete friendship and understanding between the two great sections of the English-speaking world. He was very much struck, on a recent visit to America, by the fact that, despite the pessimists and despite the Irish question, there was a warmer feeling for the old country than had existed during the past 30 or 40 years. He formed the opinion that the Dominion Home Rule would be regarded by the vast majority of the American electorate as the most sensible solution of the Irish question.

Wherever he went, Mr. Wrench said, he had been struck by the universal misunderstanding and misconception that existed regarding the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Americans could not understand why we should link ourselves to a "yellow" race, and as they imagined, in the event of war, possibly to take sides with Japan against America. He was of the opinion that if the people of Great Britain wanted complete accord between their country and the United States, one of the best ways to achieve it would be to abstain from a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. British differences with America, were, in the main, only surface differences.

CASE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell of Labrador, in addressing the Canadian Club of Toronto, said he was strongly of the opinion that Newfoundland should have come into Canada long ago and that it inevitably must. "We shall never be on our right legs until confederation with Canada is accomplished," he said. "Evidence of the desirability of union become yearly more numerous and more convincing. As for Newfoundland, it has been heaping up debts. The Colonial debt is now \$51,000,000, but, despite that fact, it would pay any country to take over the colony. When the time comes, I hope that Canada will not think, as it once did, that the country is dear at \$9,000,000."

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MANY FORMS OF SPORT IN INDIA

Football, Hockey, Cricket, Golf and Tennis Are All Played in That Country—Pony Polo Was Formerly Famous There

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—India has many drawbacks, but one advantage, in that it is possible to play practically all forms of sport at any and every time of the year. This observation applies with particular force to northern India where one may find Rugby, Association, hockey, cricket, tennis and golf going on at the same time. Rugby is the chief exception, the handling code being played in September only when alone the ground is soft enough to permit of the game. It is then that the Calcutta Cup is played off. This year the tournament was won by Calcutta, who defeated Bombay in the final and whose most formidable opposition in the preliminary rounds was from the Gloucester Regiment.

The fame of India as the playing field for polo is world-wide even though the luster has been somewhat dimmed of late. Some of the native states and large centers for cavalry such as Meerut, Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow and Poona, are the chief centers of the game. To turn, however, to games more within the reach of the majority, cricket is followed with zest all through the cold weather, and in the Punjab it is played as well in the hot weather, though only in the early morning and in the cool of the evening. Several well-known cricketers had most of their practice in India—service men, such as Colonel Greig of Hampshire, who recently retired from the post of military secretary to the Governor of Bombay and Major Poore, also of Hampshire. Besides did not the one and only Ranjitsingh hail from India? Many an English professional has spent a pleasant winter in India coaching the state team. Brockwell (Surrey) and Tarrant, the Anglo-Australian, have been among those who have come out and the two latest who will spend the winter with Patiala, are the famous Yorkshire and England players, Hirst and Rhodes.

Wherever the British are to be found, there you will find Association played. Here its chief votaries are the gymkhana sides in the different stations and the regimental teams. The chief competition is the Durand Cup played at Simla and at present held by the Black Watch, stationed at Allahabad. The captain, Lieutenant Ritchie, is one of the champion sprinters of the army and although late of the Charterhouse eleven has in India taken to Rugby with considerable success.

Association, hockey, and tennis are the most popular forms of sport in India. Hockey is keenly played by Indians of the student class and it is perhaps in the development of sport and in the qualities implied in that much abused term of sportsmanship that the most hopeful prospects for India lie. Hockey is also very common among the ranks of the Indian Army. The All-India tournament has for some years been held at Allahabad and generally won by a volunteer team. Next year it is very doubtful if the function will be held, owing to complications that have arisen. The occasion partakes largely of a pleasant social gathering, but the extremist press have of late complained that Indian teams are not allowed to compete and that this disqualification deprives it of all claim to the title of "All-India," a point of view which finds some sympathetic echoes among the British officers of the Indian Army. A more serious factor is the decision of the Army Sports Control Board that with a view to saving a serious drain on regimental funds by sending regiments from great distances, say Waziristan, to play in a tournament at Allahabad, when they might be knocked out in the first round, the tournament should be played off by commands, northern, western, southern and eastern. This would insure teams not having to travel great distances. The winners of the respective command tournaments would meet for the semi-finals and the final, it has been proposed, at Meerut.

When all is said and done, tennis remains the most favorite game for all Europeans and incidentally for a few Indians who are rapidly acquiring supremacy at the game. Its social attractions appeal to many who find the social life one of the great compensations for absence from the homeland. Play in India is on grass courts except in the hill stations, where it is on hard. Most stations of any size in the plains are equipped with some hard courts for use during the rains. The standard of play has steadily improved. Major A. R. P. Kingscote, the Davis Cup player who has represented the home country in international contests at home, in the United States and Australia, learned his tennis in India. There is also Zeno Shimidzu, the famous Japanese player who has been a resident of Calcutta and has many times been champion of Bengal as well as of the Punjab. Curiously enough he has never been champion of India owing to inability to get leave at the crucial moment. This, it may be mentioned, is a factor which, owing to the great distances involved, militates against the representative character of tournaments in this country. Allahabad, which is about the most central point of communications in India, is the venue of the all-India tennis championships, but despite this factor in its favor, the best players are very often unable to make the journey involved or else

they are at home on leave. It will be generally conceded that India made a very promising debut in Davis Cup tennis. France was beaten at Paris, the Frenchmen being perhaps too confident that they were going to win and in any case much handicapped by the absence of A. H. Gobert. At Chicago, Illinois, though heavily beaten by the two clever Japanese players, one of whom as mentioned above learned all his tennis in India, the representatives of India were certainly hit well.

SCHAEFER WINS BILLIARD TITLE

W. F. Hoppe Loses the 18.2 Balkline Championship After Defending It for Sixteen Years

PROFESSORIAL 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Player	Won	Lost	P.C.
Jacob Schaefer	5	1	858
W. F. Hoppe	2	5	715
W. F. Hoppe	2	5	500
Edouard Horemans	2	4	333
O. C. Morningstar	2	4	333
G. B. Sutton	1	5	166

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—World supremacy in 18.2 balkline billiards, defended for 16 years by W. F. Hoppe of New York, New York, was captured here Wednesday night by Jacob Schaefer Jr. of San Francisco, California. Schaefer defeated Hoppe in the play-off of their tie for the title. The score was 500 to 246 in six innings.

Schaefer recorded an average of 32.6 points an inning, the best ever made in a single game for the title. Hoppe's average of 69.15 is said to be by far the highest ever made by a loser. Both contestants displayed spectacular billiards, but Schaefer appeared to grasp the mastery at the very start. Hoppe missed by a whisker several shots he should not have missed at all, and he counted on others but just a hair when they should have been clicked off accurately.

Shot-making ability was shown by Schaefer, but it took more than this to defeat Hoppe two nights in succession. In his last two games of the tournament, the Californian averaged 200 and 66.4-6, and he crowned these with his average of 53.2-6 in the play-off. These were said to be the best three consecutive performances in the history of the game.

Winning the bank, Schaefer gathered the balls with four table length shots, but had no easy work until he counted 12. He had a fine session of nursing at the head of the table from 30 to 80, when the balls got out of control. At 86 he changed to the foot of the table and missed an easy carom. Hoppe found a set-up and began counting at a rapid pace, displaying splendid control. He ran 140 and missed a one cushion shot off the side rail. Schaefer resumed with determination and ran 121 in close formations when a kiss shot scattered the billiard balls. In four strokes, however, he had them rolling to his liking again and did not stop until he had counted 212 for his second effort. This was the high run of the match. The balls lined up on Schaefer frequently in this session, calling forth some difficult mass work.

The next two turns for each player were cut short by easy misses, which left the table set up. Hoppe ran 126, drawing close to Schaefer's total of 326, with a score of 299. Schaefer ran 130, which put him within striking distance of game and 110 points ahead of Hoppe for the inning. Schaefer counted his needful 44 with no difficult problems to solve.

Hoppe will exercise his right to challenge Schaefer for the title within 10 days, but the new titleholder does not have to play before March 22, 1922. The match by innings: Jacob Schaefer Jr.—36 212 16 12 130 4-500. Average—23.2-6. High run—212. W. F. Hoppe—140 26 7 126 47-346. Average—69.1-5. High run—140. Referee—J. H. Lewis.

ILLINOIS REWARDS EIGHTEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois.—Eighteen men of the 1921 University of Illinois varsity football squad were awarded letters by the Athletic Board of Control at a meeting just held. Those receiving the "I" were: Capt. L. W. Walquist '22; Capt. E. C. Peden '23; J. P. Sabo '22; M. M. Olander '22; A. W. Mohr '22; O. H. Vogel '23; Earl Greene '24; C. M. Drayner '24; D. D. Wilson '22; J. T. Sternaman '22; W. F. Crangle '22; H. C. Woodward '24; P. T. Anderson '24; C. R. Carney '22; P. S. Durant '23; J. W. McMillen '24; H. B. Tabor '22, and C. R. Reichle '22.

WESLEYAN AWARDS "W"

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.—Varsity football "W's" have been given out by the Wesleyan Alumni Athletic Council of the team to the following members: Capt. C. E. Butler, Hartford, Connecticut; C. L. Smith, Freeport, New York; D. L. Green, Holyoke, Massachusetts; J. S. Foster, Newark, New Jersey; J. A. Payne, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; L. E. Langanke, East Cleveland, Ohio; E. O. Kink, East Orange, New Jersey; R. W. Parsons, Elizabeth, New Jersey; J. M. Adams, New Haven, Connecticut; Edward Scriggins, Montclair, New Jersey; R. V. Giles, Brooklyn, New York; L. T. Abbot, West Orange, New Jersey; G. C. Conway, Guilford, Connecticut.

HARVARD ELEVEN WINS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Harvard varsity soccer football team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology by a score of 2 to 1 Wednesday. The playing of the two goal tenders

CORNELL ELEVEN WINS AT FOOTBALL

Overwhelms University of Pennsylvania for First Time Since 1915 Season by 41 Points to 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Cornell University defeated the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin Field, Thursday afternoon, by the score of 41 to 0. This was the largest score any Cornell team has ever run up against Pennsylvania, and the first Red and White victory since 1915.

Coach Gilmore Dobie's undefeated Cornell team overwhelmed its old rivals, the wet field proving an advantage to the heavier team from the shores of Lake Cayuga.

Six times, Cornell crossed the goal line and five of them went to E. L. Kane '23, Cornell's brilliant halfback while the other touchdowns were credited to G. P. Lechner '22, the fullback. L. C. Hanson '23 kicked four goals after touchdown and F. L. Sundstrom '24 kicked one. Pennsylvania made but two first downs and was powerless before the terrific onslaughts of the fast charging Ithaca backs. There never was any question about the winner after the middle of the first period. Cornell scored two touchdowns in the first quarter and matched it in the second period.

The individual star was Kane, who skirted Pennsylvania's ends and tackled for gains of 20 and 30 yards. On one play in the third period Kane sprinted 48 yards for a touchdown. He also received valuable assistance from the entire Cornell team.

In the final period the Red and Blue took the ball to the 9-yard line, but there Cornell held and after two or three forward passes failed, Cornell kicked out of danger. The summary:

CORNELL	PENNSYLVANIA
Cassidy, Potter, Le, re, Grave, Greenwald, Sullivan, Grave, Poley	Hanson, it, rt, Thurman
Hanson, it, rt, Thurman	Brayman, it, rt, Sutherland, Reckes
Brayman, it, rt, Sutherland, Reckes	Brayton, it, rt, C. Den, Day, Rogers
Brayton, it, rt, C. Den, Day, Rogers	Foster, it, rt, E. Humes, G. Humes
Foster, it, rt, E. Humes, G. Humes	Dodge, it, rt, C. Cochran, Pendleton, Genthner
Dodge, it, rt, C. Cochran, Pendleton, Genthner	Munnis, Sundstrom, re, it, rt, Sullivan
Munnis, Sundstrom, re, it, rt, Sullivan	Pfann, qb, rt, rt, qb, Wray
Pfann, qb, rt, rt, qb, Wray	Kaw, lb, rt, rt, rt, Grove, Baker, Whitehill
Kaw, lb, rt, rt, rt, Grove, Baker, Whitehill	Ramsay, rt, rt, rt, Miller, Witmer
Ramsay, rt, rt, rt, Miller, Witmer	Lechner, rt, rt, rt, Hamar, Vogelstein
Lechner, rt, rt, rt, Hamar, Vogelstein	Langdon, Hamer, Maher, McNary, Kral
Langdon, Hamer, Maher, McNary, Kral	Score—Cornell University 41, University of Pennsylvania 0. Touchdowns—Kaw 5 and Lechner for Cornell. Goals from touchdowns—Hanson 4 and Sundstrom for Cornell. Referee—O. F. Cutts, Bates College. Umpire—D. W. Merriman, Geneva College. Field judge—C. A. Reed, Springfield, Mass. Head line judge—G. H. Jones, Washington and Jefferson University. Time—Four 15m. periods.

ATHLETIC HEADS MEET TONIGHT

Question of Formation of Olympic Association to Be Considered at the New York Athletic Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—One of the most important athletic meetings that has been held in the United States in many days is expected to take place at the New York Athletic Club this evening, when representatives from nearly all of the national organizations, together with those from the United States Army and Navy, gather for the purpose of discussing and adopting a constitution for an association which will handle the United States' activities in future Olympic games.

It will be recalled that the American Olympic Committee, which handled the affairs of the United States in past Olympic games, has ceased to exist. It was made up of individuals who did not necessarily represent all of the athletic activities within the United States. In years past the work of the committee has not always been satisfactory to the contestants, and following the 1920 games it was believed that some change should be made. With this in view those who have been most active in amateur athletics in this country decided to form a new committee to be known as the Olympic Association, which should have the appointment and control of the representatives at the Olympic meetings.

Since the plan to form the new association became known, letters have been written by Secretary J. W. Weeks of the United States War Department and Edwin Denby, Secretary of the United States Navy, to G. T. Kirby, the leader in the movement to form the Olympic Association, stating that their departments do not favor the formation of the proposed association on the grounds that it will not meet the broad demands of both the Army and the Navy. They urge that instead of the proposed Olympic Association, a National Amateur Federation be formed—which shall create and maintain a permanent organization representative of amateur sports and of organizations devoted thereto in the United States; also to safeguard the high ideals of amateur sport in the United States and to standardize the rules for all athletic

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BRILLIANT GAME BY FULHAM TEAM

Fine Playing of J. B. Branstom in Goal for Rotherham Was Also Feature of the Contest

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PATERSON ELECTED FOOTBALL CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois.—J. J. Paterson '23 of Wilmette, Illinois, was elected captain of the 1922 football team at Northwestern University, Wednesday. Paterson has played fullback for two years and played the entire time in all seven football games this year. In addition to his football ability, he was a letter man last year in basketball and baseball.

Seventeen letters were awarded for the 1921 season at the football banquet. Those honored were:

Capt. S. E. Hathaway '22; H. D. Penfield '22; Graham Penfield '22; H. C. Grausnick '22; G. E. Magnuson '23; R. O. Dahl '23; F. G. Blumenthal '24; William McElwain '24; C. W. Palmer '23; J. J. Paterson '23; W. H. Erwine '22; G. N. Taylor '24; J. S. Ewing '23; C. G. Shearon '23; C. D. Saunders '22; Redding Putman '23; L. C. Horton '24.

Graham Penfield, Saunders, Erwine, Hathaway and Grausnick will not be available for next year's squad. The letters with sweaters were awarded by Head Coach E. W. McDevitt.

CARNEGIE ELECTS ANDERSON

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—James Anderson, of Monongahela, Pennsylvania, has been elected captain of the Pennsylvania football team of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Anderson was a halfback on this year's squad. B. N. Greenlaw has been elected captain of the Technology 1922 cross-country team.

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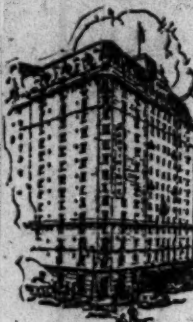
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ment is first class, the location most cen-
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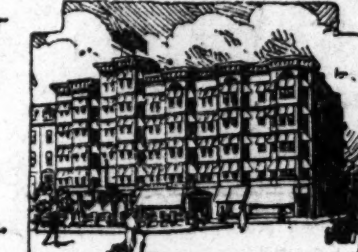
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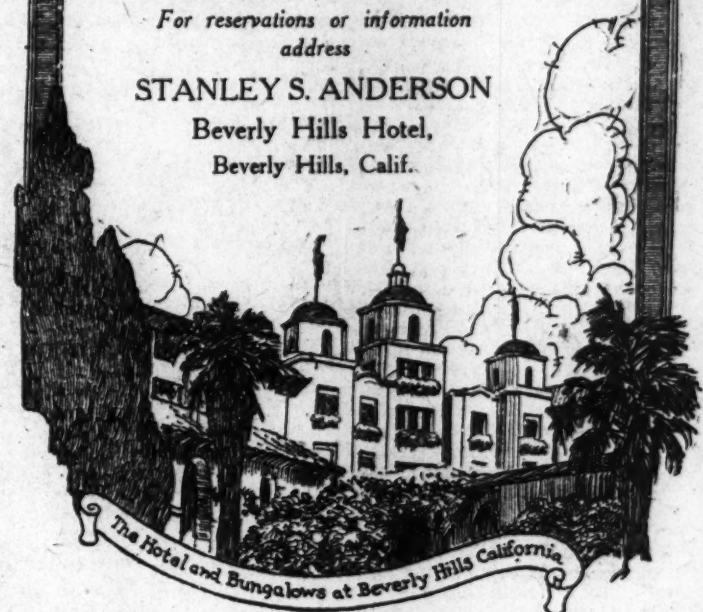
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SPAIN'S NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY BONDS

Finance Minister Announces Plan to Effect Normal Economic Relations Between Government and the Bank of Spain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—A matter upon which there has been much wordy speculation of late, and which has caused doubts, hesitations and some movements on the Bolsa, has been partly set at rest by an announcement by the Finance Minister, Mr. Francisco Cambó, of a new financial operation by the government. Whatever was named as the special object, it was evident that one had to come, in some form or other. Mr. Cambó announces the immediate issue of 5 per cent Treasury bonds for an unlimited amount, and it is stated that the yield from this source will be devoted to bringing about normal economic relations between the Treasury and the Bank of Spain. Thus the bonds will be employed to repay the State's debt to the bank, and to cover what are described as urgent expenses.

The position of the State with regard to the bank has been increasingly unsatisfactory for some time past. Official statistics were recently issued showing that the fiscal year, which ended on March 31 last, left a deficit of more than 79,000,000 pesetas of which only 750,000,000 pesetas have been provided for through the agency of loans, that is to say through the issue of Treasury bills. To this statement it is added that the actual deficit incurred up to the present time does not amount to more than 63,500,000 pesetas, but as outstanding liabilities exceed uncollected revenue by more than 345,000,000 pesetas, this sum must be added to the general total. Having regard to this situation and the fact that the Morocco campaign is involving such a large heavy expenditure, it was inevitable that by some new means funds would quickly have to be obtained.

Credit and Exchange

There is an understanding, however, that it is the normal deficit that is meant to be attacked by this new issue and that the Morocco campaign is not in mind directly. Mr. Cambó has insisted in various references that it has not been in his mind to issue loans to cover this abnormal expenditure. It is stated on authority that he is of opinion that the issue of a war loan at the present juncture would have an injurious effect upon Spanish credit and would depreciate the exchange value of the peseta, which has kept remarkably steady in recent times. He has been in consultation with leading financiers, and with them he considers that Spain is intrinsically in a very wealthy state and can bear increased taxation without discomfort. Not for the first time also, attention is being turned to the enormous fortunes that were made in a great number of cases through the world war. These have hitherto practically escaped special taxation, and, though time is getting late, Mr. Cambó thinks the present occasion, when Spain herself is involved in war, is highly suitable for making a demand upon these fortunes. The Finance Minister has been giving consideration to a scheme which in varying degree shall touch all classes of the people. A hint has also been given that foreign firms with branches in Spain must expect to be called upon for some assistance.

Conditions on the Bolsa

Whatever happens it is hoped that immediately after the opening of the Cortes the country may be acquainted with the real views of the government upon national finance and precisely how the needs of the time are going to be fulfilled. The doubts have had the natural harmful influence upon commercial and financial business, coupled, of course, with the further doubts upon the tariff question. For some time past there has been much depression and little business on the Bolsa. It is usually the case that after the summer holidays are over and there is a general return from the northern resorts, a sharp and extensive increase of business ensues. This has not been the case this year and dealers say their books suggest that the period is still August and not late autumn. The most extraordinary ideas have been credited to Mr. Cambó and put in circulation daily, but the only result has been to show that the Finance Minister has been keeping his secrets well, and that nobody knows anything. From its pessimism the Bolsa has had a rise towards optimism by the good news from Melilla and the surrender of many important tribes. Azucareras have lately attracted most interest on the Bolsa owing to the improved business and prospects in the Spanish sugar trade.

S. M. VAUCLAIN TO VISIT EUROPE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, will sail for Europe December 14, the duration of his visit to depend upon business prospects abroad. "I may get down to Poland and Rumania, depending upon whether any business seems to be in prospect," said Mr. Vauclain. "I don't know how long I will be away, and if no business is in sight my stay will be probably a short one."

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAIRO, Egypt.—The official semi-final estimate of the cotton crop is 2,300,000 kantars. The final figures to the middle of the month show the crop to be the worst on record.

LONDON SILVER MARKET REPORT

Breaks That Came Unheralded Due to Many Causes Not the Least of Which Is Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—In the silver market movements of a somewhat sharp description have been recently recorded. On October 24 prices fell 3 farthings, and on October 25 a further penny to 39½d. for cash and 38½d. for two months' delivery, the lowest prices recorded for six weeks. In a few days they both recovered by about ½d.

Many would be glad to know the reason for these changes, which are not heralded by any warning. To gain it, one must look below the surface. Writes Samuel Montagu & Co., and reach the speculative forces which sway silver and many other commodities, as well as the foreign exchanges. For some time past, no stable ground has been under one's feet in the world condition of affairs. On the whole, some slight amelioration is taking place, but currency inflation, exaggerated prices for goods, and the legacy of unrest left by the war, afford great room for speculation, and also incurring losses by gambling in any country that is ready to hand. Among other commodities, silver has been selected for the purpose, and the fact that it governs, or is governed by the Far Eastern exchanges, renders it specially suitable; for it can be dealt in as a counterpoise to operations in the China exchange. Hence, given large unexpected sales or purchases upon a rather indifferent silver market, quick falls and rises in the price are only to be expected. Forecasts as to prices in the near future are, therefore, futile in these circumstances.

India seems for the time being to have ceased acquiring the metal, and competition between her and China is therefore absent, but there appear to be two classes connected with China holding diverse views, and not infrequently they operate here either on the same day or some days not far apart. To them is principally owing the irresolution of the market. At the same time silver is being actually shipped to China.

The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of about 23,400,000 ounces in specie, 24,100,000 dollars, and 1990 silver bars. The Shanghai exchange was quoted at about 3s 10d. the tael, while bar silver per ounce standard stood about 40d.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Spanish Government has placed duties ranging from 15 to 20 per cent on automobiles, according to size and motor power.

New bond offerings in New York last week aggregated \$93,906,500, compared with \$57,122,000 the week before. Offerings comprised 21 issues.

The note issue of the Bank of Japan on October 15 was 1,126,000,000 yen, against 1,066,000,000 on the same date in 1920.

The British Board of Trade values total imports from Russia for the nine months ended September 30 at £402,702, compared with exports of £1,623,232.

On October 16 the Pennsylvania Railroad system had 207,249 employees, an increase of 7491 in a month.

The Great Northern Railway has ordered 30 complete steel lining car underframes from the Commonwealth Steel Company of St. Louis. The Chicago & Alton Railway has ordered 10,000 tons of rails from the Illinois Steel Company.

The October increase in building in the United States over the corresponding month last year was approximately 60 per cent in floor space, 25 per cent in value, and 150 per cent in the number of buildings. The biggest gain was in residential buildings.

Tattersall's British cotton index number for November shows an average of 202, compared with 256 October 7.

The Chinese carpet trade is developing, particularly in Shanghai, where many new factories have sprung into existence. According to a customs report, no fewer than 1350 pieces of carpets valued at 995,652 taikwan taels, were exported from Shanghai in 1920.

By changing the type of pins used by the Southern Pacific Railroad has been able to effect a net saving of 3½ cents per paper. The total bill for pins used on the Southern Pacific Company's Pacific system in the past four years and ten months was \$11,936.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company has fired 1424 more ovens in the Connellsville region, bringing the total since the resumption of coke-making after the summer shutdown to 3054.

Jugo-Slavia's budget for 1922 is more than 6,000,000,000 dinars (dinar normally is equal to about 20 cents), and to meet the increase in appropriations, the government contemplates floating an internal loan of 1,000,000,000 dinars at 6 per cent, and to increase taxes by 100 per cent. Paper money now outstanding amounts to 4,500,000,000 dinars.

QUEENSLAND'S WOOL CLIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Sheep shown in this state last year totaled 15,709,428, and lambs marked were 3,729,026. The wool clip represented 114,809,963 pounds of greasy wool, the average weight of a fleece being 7.03 pounds. The value of the clip, judged on overseas export value, was £8,371,560.

BUSINESS PREPARES FOR COMPETITION

Some Concerns Are Getting Affairs Into Physical and Financial Shape for Era of Sharper Efforts to Get Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Business continues to reflect improving conditions. That does not necessarily mean a return of the loose days of easy and inordinate profits but rather a strengthening of the fundamental foundations of the economic structure. More efficiency and more work per hour are coming with, perhaps, more normal profits and more jobs. Apparently it is being realized, even though the realization may be forced, that true economy is essential to permanent improvement and stability.

With the volume of business increasing, the number of bankruptcies and shutdowns because of financial embarrassment is declining. According to the Credit Guide, there were 359 bankruptcies last week compared with 380 the week before.

The Federal Reserve ratio reflects the improving financial situation, and the stock and bond market advance is taken as an encouraging indication of more confidence in the intrinsic worth of the sounder securities.

Domestic Business Gains

Domestic business gains steadily even in the face of the many readjustments still to be made before the full return of normal times can be expected. Many concerns have been busy putting their plants in physical and financial order in anticipation of the sharper period of competition that promises to come.

The National Bank of Commerce says that in the period immediately ahead, manufacturers will face the most severe competition in a generation. It is now clear that many important industries are seriously overbuilt, when measured in terms of effective demand here and abroad. There is no method by which competition can be avoided, but there are methods by which it can be successfully met. Overhead charges should be rigidly examined and cut to the lowest point consistent with productive efficiency. Costs should be critically studied and such examination should include not only factory operations, but the entire producing organizations. In periods of high profits, useless frills are certain to be introduced into the best systems. Simplicity is now of necessity the watchword and much careful but courageous elimination is necessary.

In many lines, labor costs must be further reduced. Such reduction can in part be attained by lower wages, and in part by increased efficiency in organization for production. A considerable part of the labor inefficiency is at times due to actual defects in plant and organization. Business has two duties, first, to provide the best means for efficient production by its labor, and, second, to insist on a day's work for a day's pay.

Foreign Trade Compared

Foreign trade is an interesting as well as complicated problem at present. Even in the face of exchange rates so badly upset, reparations still a question, the outcome of the Washington Conference awaited, and the many other complexities, the volume of commerce with other nations is surprisingly large. Of course, the volume is not to be compared with the war period, but when present figures are measured with 1913, a better idea of progress is shown.

According to the United States Federal Reserve Board figures designed to reflect the movement of foreign trade, with fluctuations due to price changes eliminated, show that compared with the corresponding month of 1913, August exports show gain of 49.9 per cent and September shows gain of 19.9 per cent.

List of commodities used in arriving at the above figures include 29 of the most important exports, the value of which in 1913 formed 56.3 per cent of total export values. Imports for the same months show increases of 35.9 per cent for August and 14.6 per cent for September.

The following table shows changes in detail, using 100 as the index number for the monthly average of 1913:

EXPORTS				
Raw materials	Prod's goods	Cons's goods	Total	
1913: 100	100	100	100	
Aug. 142.7	68.1	164.1	140.9	
Sept. 115.7	79.1	147.5	119.9	
IMPORTS				
Aug. 116.7	164.8	129.8	135.9	
Sept. 102.8	137.7	99.9	114.6	

Real Estate Outlook

While real estate prices are still considered too high and must come down in relative ratio to other recessions there is still every promise of increasing activity in building. The plea of guilty by some of the building material dealers to the charges brought against them by the government gives some assurance of lower prices and more active competition rather than the previous, blighting attitude of waiting to force high prices. In proportion as building material quotations recede construction work is bound to expand and the high prices of real estate come down correspondingly.

Already much building is under way. October building statistics reported by The American Contractor break traditions for a month which ordinarily shows a falling off in permits issued by the official building departments of cities.

The 194 cities reporting for the month show \$174,660,396 valuation for 52,324 permits, as against \$93,361,009

valuation for 32,480 permits for the same cities during October of 1920. This is an 87 per cent gain in activity over last year, which will be remembered as being quite dead during the tenth month.

NORWEGIAN STATE LOAN CONCLUDED

Extraordinary Tax on Capital Will Be Applied to Redemption of 200,000,000 Kroner Borrowed to Pay War Losses

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Norwegian State must be congratulated on having concluded a favorable inland loan for 200,000,000 kroner, principally intended to pay off the war losses. It runs for 10 years, with an option for the State to convert after five years. No installments have to be paid during the first two years, after which period it has to be redeemed by installments in eight years. The interest of 6 per cent must be considered low.

The extraordinary tax on capital, decided upon by the Storting, will be applied to the redemption of this loan. The loan has been arranged with the leading banks, industrial undertakings, insurance companies and shipping concerns. A portion of the loan will be offered to the public at 99½ per cent.

The unsatisfactory exchange of the Norwegian kroner continues to cause some concern, and it is principally attributed to the continued unfavorable commercial balance. According to provisional figures the imports during the first seven months of the present year amount to 779,000,000 kroner, while the exports only amount to barely half, or 370,000,000 kroner. The figures and the deficit were much larger in 1919, but that year shipping yielded in gross freights more than half that amount.

At present Norwegian shipping is in a very bad way, and many of the vessels which had been laid up and put out again are expected back for a fresh rest. On the other hand, there are some slight indications of the export beginning to revive. It has been suggested that it might be advisable to transfer a portion of the labor engaged in the home industries to the export industry, that might help on the exchange, if only markets can be found.

ANTI-MONOPOLY BILL IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—A bill to control monopolies has been submitted to Parliament by the South Australian Government. Under this bill any person or corporation who monopolizes or combines or conspires with any other person or corporation to monopolize any part of any trade or commodity with intent to control the supply or the price, or who, being the vendor of any commodity or service, enters into an agreement or combination with another vendor of any similar commodity or service for fixing the price, will be guilty of an offense and be liable to £500 penalty or imprisonment, all contracts being null and void.

Unfair rebates, discounts or concessions will be similarly punished. A defense however, will be that what was done was not to the detriment of the public.

RESERVE SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

NEW YORK, New York.—Reports from South Africa show that the reserve bank system, which was instituted there last May, modeled after that in the United States, is proving to be a great factor in commercial development of the Union. The central reserve system has aggregate deposits of about £8,000,000, and a capital of £1,000,000, of which 50 per cent has been subscribed by banks of the country and the remainder by the public. Each bank was required to take up an amount of stock equal to 5 per cent of its capital.

Dividends are limited to 10 per cent. Any excess profit going to the government. Until a 25 per cent reserve fund has been accumulated, only 6 per cent may be paid.

The bank has the sole right to issue notes in the South African Union. All other banks are required to retire outstanding notes within a certain number of years, or deposit cash with the reserve bank to full value of such notes. In addition to transacting all ordinary banking business, the reserve institution is the sole legal depository of the reserves of its members. Each bank is required to keep on deposit 10 per cent of its demand accounts and 3 per cent of its time liabilities.

SHOE OUTPUT IN BRAZIL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The estimated annual production of the Brazilian boot and shoe factories, according to United States Trade Commissioner P. S. Smith, is 14,000,000 pairs, of which approximately 6,750,000 pairs are manufactured in the state of Sao Paulo. Most of the upper leathers going into the manufacture of the better-grade shoes are imported from outside good leather and are constantly improving their production.

Canada has spent \$84,000,000 on the establishment of returned soldiers on farms.

DEALING IN UNITED KINGDOM 1929 BONDS

Opening Quotation on London Stock Exchange for 5½% Government Security From New York House Is Noticed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—In the last week of October the Committee of the London Stock Exchange authorized dealings in the United Kingdom 5½ per cent bonds 1929, and the opening quotation, on the introduction of the bonds to the London market, was 118½ for a \$500 bond. At first it was thought that the bonds might have been brought over to London by London jobbers, but inquiry showed that they were held by a New York house famous for its enterprise and circumspection. The sale on the London market of a British government dollar security was so exceptional as to attract a good deal of notice.

The attraction of the bonds to the London buyer is that they are convertible into 5 per cent national war bonds, 1929, at 100 and interest with exchange at the fixed rate of \$4.30 to the pound sterling. The consequence of this conversion option is that at certain times it may be possible for British investors to buy 1929 war bonds by way of United Kingdom 5½ per cent bonds more cheaply than they can be bought on the London market. Whenever sterling exchange and the prices of the two bonds are at such a level that a double transaction of this sort becomes profitable, arbitrage operations are likely to result, which will prevent the dollar price of United Kingdom 5½ per cent bonds from falling below (or even as low as) their parity price with 1929 war bonds in London.

Investors Protected

Moreover, British investors who buy United Kingdom 5½ per cent bonds at such a time are protected against any losses due to the further depreciation of the dollars which they hold. The higher the rate of sterling exchange the higher the price which London can afford to pay for this dollar equivalent of 1929 war bonds. Consequently, any diminution in the value of the dollars held by a purchaser of United Kingdom 5½ per cent bonds will, at a certain point, be made good to him by a rise in the price of the bonds in New York. This being so, British investors are enabled, when sterling exchange rises to a point at which the price of United Kingdom 5½ per cent bonds in New York approaches the parity of 1929 war bonds in London, to buy a British government security with a relatively high yield, with the chance of considerable capital appreciation in terms of sterling if the rate for sterling should fall, and with the certainty that the losses, at the worst, will be trifling.

At the end of October the price of United Kingdom 5½ per cent bonds in New York was about 2½ points higher than the price at which a purchase of 1929 war bonds by way of United Kingdom 5½ per cent bonds would be profitable arbitrage operation in London. Even with exchange as high as \$4 and 1929 war bonds selling in London at 99, the British investor could still afford only 92 for United Kingdom 5½ per cent bonds, as compared with 1929 war bonds.

Arbitrage Operations

The price of the dollar bonds had, therefore, been forced up well beyond their parity, and it may be that the active campaign conducted for the sale of these bonds to British investors had something to do with the rise in their New York price, and even conceivably with the rise in sterling which took place at about the same time. In practice it is not to be expected that the conditions which in theory are ideal for an arbitrage operation will ever be realized. Operators will begin to buy before actual parity is reached and investors will be prepared to pay something both for the extra yield (as compared with 1929 war bonds) and for the chance of capital profits if sterling depreciates. But at 94 the British investor was risking a loss of fully 4 per cent (the sterling rate then being in the neighborhood of \$3.93) and the market for the bonds, as experience has shown, is not supported by American investors at any figure above 88, at which price the bonds still yield less than 7½ per cent.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to October 29, show:

Receipts	£527,719,468
Expenditure	£582,854,401
Corresponding period last year:	
Receipts	£726,530,672
Expenditure	£631,127,061

NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—An attempt is being made by the Textile Workers Union of this state to establish woolen mills and manufacture cloth from the raw article, the members of the union becoming shareholders in the new business. It is hoped to raise a capital of £25,000 and to obtain contracts from the Labor government for the manufacture of the cloth used in the uniforms of the police, tramway and railway men and other government employees.

UNITED STATES MOTOR OUTPUT

Production of Automobiles This Year Is Rapidly Overtaking the Total Turned Out in 1920

DETROIT, Michigan.—Motor production in the United States is rapidly overtaking the 1920 output, sales of leading companies, excluding Ford, for the third quarter of this year totaling 183,000 passenger vehicles, or 71 per cent of the same quarter last year.

The total for the second quarter was 177,000, or 56 per cent of the second quarter of 1920, and during the first three months of this year the total was 85,000, which was only 25 per cent of the number during the initial quarter of 1920.

For the final period, sales are expected to equal the 106,000 of the fourth 1920 quarter. Sales at no time have reached the peak of last year, but, on the other hand, they have not slumped so sharply. In regard to sales, as in cash position and inventory, passenger motor car companies are in a better condition than a year ago.

Ford's passenger car sales during the first nine months are estimated at 733,000 vehicles and of the other companies at 452,000, a total of 1,185,000 for the three quarters of a year where early last winter the entire year's sales were not expected to be more than 1,000,000. Ford production in the final quarter will probably total about 220,000 passenger cars. This would make 328,000 for the quarter or 1,511,000 for the year.

Though the year promises to be 50 per cent better than first calculations, Ford output is largely responsible. Other companies seem likely to produce 553,000 passenger vehicles, or 57 per cent of the 981,000 in 1920. Ford estimate of 953,000 passenger vehicles is more than 100 per cent of his estimated 1920 passenger production of 947,000. This reflects the year's economical buying habits, though the showing of the higher-class companies is surprising and satisfying.

DIVIDENDS

Crucible Steel, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable December 31 to stock of December 15.

Waltham Watch has passed \$3 semi-annual on preferred, due December 1. The dividend is cumulative.

Dominion Textile, quarterly of 3% on common, payable January 3 to stock of December 15.

Grinnell Manufacturing, quarterly of \$1.50.

Middle West Utilities, has increased the annual dividend rate on cumulative preferred to 4% per annum, beginning with the quarter ended February 15, 1922. The present annual rate is 3%, payable 1½% semi-annually in May and November.

Graton & Knight Manufacturing has deferred payment of dividend on preferred due at this time. Three months ago a scrip dividend was declared.

Crex Carpet has passed 1½% usually paid on stock at this time. Its last disbursement of 1½% was paid on June 15, 1921.

Montana Power, quarterly of 75 cents on common and 1½% on preferred, both payable January 3 to stock of December 14.

Russell Manufacturing, 2%. The company omitted its dividend in February and had paid none since, until the present.

Childs Company, quarterly of 2% on common and 1½% on preferred, payable December 10 to stock of November 28.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—According to the agricultural returns of England and Wales, 1921, the total production of wheat in England and Wales was estimated at 8,723,000 quarters, which is rather more than 2,000,000 quarters greater than in 1920, and larger than in any year since 1898. Oats were a light crop, the yield per acre being estimated at 37.3 bushels, which is over one bushel per acre below average, and half a bushel less than estimated at 37.3 bushels, which is about 700,000 quarters less than in 1920. The total production of barley is 5,318,000 quarters, or 1,000,000 quarters less than in 1920, and 350,000 quarters less than the average of the 10 years, 1911-20.

SHEET STEEL PRICES UP

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sheet steel prices have been boosted \$2 a ton. Galvanized sheets are quoted this week at \$4.33; Lackawanna at \$3.38, and Blue Annealed at \$2.63. Railroads are placing large orders for cars, track fastenings and rails, according to Chicago sheet men, orders for 7000 cars having already been placed.

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COMMODITY OR GOLD PAYMENTS

New York Bank Discusses Possible Effect on Exchange Market if Germany Were to Deliver Materials Instead of Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—If Germany, instead of trying to make further gold payments, were permitted to deliver materials to the countries in whose debt she stands, up to the value dictated by the Reparations Commission, a weight would be removed from the exchange market; and while this would not necessarily bring about a recovery of the market, it at least would take away one element that has contributed to its debasement thus far, according to a statement issued by the Mechanics and Metals Bank.

"A compromise in the matter of gold payments," it is declared, "would not be a compromise in the larger matter of the indemnity itself. Such a compromise, to be considered at all, would require most earnest attention, for into the subject enters the financial condition of France and the other countries which are basing their budgets on the expectation of Germany's discharge of her liabilities. Into it, too, enters the whole question, not only of the whole future of international finance, but of all political relationships. The question of the indemnity is for the future to settle; for the present, in the matter of payments by Germany in metal, as distinct from commodities, the test to be applied is whether the 60,000,000 people of that country, with their currency and credit collapsing, could go on producing values out of which ultimately the great bulk of the indemnity, represented in the reparations bonds, is to be met."

"Obviously because of the inability of the German people to pay taxes equal to more than one-third of the government's ordinary expenses, and in order to meet the initial gold payments required by the reparations agreement, the German Government has turned out paper marks from its printing presses in defiance of all accepted monetary principles. Paper marks have been literally sold and bought to and from the countries of the outside world in order that gold might be provided, and the weight of this new paper money has driven the rate of German exchange to a level so low that one American dollar, having a gold base, was exchangeable, at one time in October, for 192 German marks, which have no gold base."

"Wh

FRANCE'S CHANGING
CONFERENCE VIEWS

From an Attitude of Tolerant
Skepticism, the French People
Have Swung Gradually About
to One of Mild Enthusiasm

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—First impressions have their value, and it is worth recording that the first impressions in France of the preparations for the Washington Conference were distinctly good. By France must be understood the general public, not the newspapers nor the politicians. When the Conference was proposed there was only a complacent skepticism in France. This tolerant cynicism continued until the very week which preceded the Conference. Had not France seen enough of such meetings?

It should be remembered by American readers who have now the opportunity of seeing in their own midst the working of an international diplomatic assembly, that Europe has been surprised with such meetings. Ever since 1919 there has been a succession of diplomatic conclaves. The Supreme Council has been formally in session in the casinos and capitals of Europe for a number of times that it is becoming difficult to compute. It has trailed itself from country to country. There have been angry disputes, and after the whole of Europe had been put in a ferment the problems have been handed over to commissions, never solved, never really carried any further.

The bankruptcy and uselessness of such an institution has become apparent to the eyes of the man least instructed in political affairs. The Supreme Council meets in an atmosphere which is entirely unfavorable to quiet discussion. It merely manages to arouse national passions and to pit country against country. This broad criticism is made in order to make clear the reasons of European skepticism. France in particular has had so many disappointments, has received nothing but disillusionment from the international conversations, that it is not surprising if she refused to believe that any good thing could come out of Washington.

The Skeptic Becomes the Enthusiast

She felt, too, that it might easily be possible for non-Europeans, who do not realize what she holds to be her special needs, to put to her awkward questions respecting disarmament should she consent to cross the seas. What good purpose then was served by her going? What had she to do with the possibility of a quarrel between America and Japan? All she desired was to be left alone in her own possessions in the Far East.

Various phases of this sentiment and the development of various designs which French statesmen had in traversing the Atlantic, have already been described by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. It remains, however, to note the change from complacent skepticism to warm enthusiasm. At the last minute a wave of hope swept over France. In conversations with Frenchmen the Frenchman in the street, one realized that they looked to Washington as the place from which would come their salvation. The French certainly do not endure the burden of armaments because they wish to do so. They would indeed be glad if any means could be devised which would permit them with safety to disburden themselves.

This does not mean that they believe that Washington will evolve a formal written treaty of alliance or will definitely bind America at all times to come to the assistance of France should she be in danger. But it does mean that France expects to acquire the certainty of American friendship and American aid. It does mean that there is a new idealism which may properly be compared with the idealism which manifested itself in France when Woodrow Wilson first landed on these shores. Without defining or precising her thought, France believes again in the possibility of a world of good neighbors in which wars and fears of wars may be abolished, in which military preparations and armed vigilance may be reduced to a minimum. A new sense of the solidarity of the human race is manifesting itself in French thought. A new consciousness of the oneness of the world is creeping into French minds.

Transfiguration of Parley

The Washington Conference is being transfigured in some sense. The agenda is disregarded. The narrow immediate purpose is being forgotten. A wider humanitarian purpose is, however vaguely, being attributed to the conversations of the statesmen.

The statesmen have then some responsibility for making use of this feeling. The sentiment is fostered by the fact that hints have been given that what takes place in public is only of secondary importance. Primary importance is attached to these understandings which are come to or may be come to in personal contacts. It will be difficult indeed to persuade the French that the United States have not given clear pledges going far beyond anything expressed in writing or in public speech. This may extend a new spirit, and wise statesmen may take advantage of this need to orientate French policy along more cooperative lines. France is at heart essentially pacific, and the moment she feels fortified by the support of her former allies she will think less of the dangers which she imagines as menacing her.

Making for Economic Interdependence

France, too, looks to Washington not for specific solutions of her financial and economic problems but for

the creation of an atmosphere in which those problems may be more easily solved. France, it will be observed, has always refrained from talking of cancellation of debts and a general adjustment of financial and economic relations. She has been, indeed, convinced in advance that such talk was useless. But now she begins to feel that there must be a closer rapprochement of all nations and that the real basis of this rapprochement must be economic. Perhaps there is no good ground as yet for this belief, and, as in the case of disarmament, France would be puzzled to define her expectations. Nevertheless the expectations are a reality. Whatever may be done or left undone in this direction at Washington, the problem will in future not be exactly what it was before. There will arise a new appreciation of the economic interdependence of continent and continent, country and country.

And yet, although such is an accurate picture of the present mentality of the French people, it was hardly encouraged by the first reports of the French correspondents at Washington, who appear anxious rather to insist on the practical and limited character of these discussions, and to be anxious to avoid any raising of false hopes; who issued warnings and advised the French people not to cherish great expectations which will result in disillusionment and disappointment. But the French people are a curious blend of sentimentalism and skepticism. The present phase is sentimental. All the warnings of all the correspondents have fallen on deaf ears. France believes in the success of the Washington Conference—not a relative success, not one merely in respect of the Pacific, but a success in the sense of preparing the conditions in which all the great post-war problems may eventually be solved and a new era opened for mankind.

OPPOSITION FAILS
IN NEW ZEALAND

Note Expressing Lack of Confidence in Government Is Defeated by a Small Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—When W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, returned from the imperial conference in London, he found the Dominion Parliament engaged in the discussion of a want-of-confidence motion directed against his government by the Liberal opposition. He saw, however, no need to treat the matter seriously, as the general election of 1919 gave Mr. Massey a secure majority in the House of Representatives and his following has tended to grow rather than to decrease since that time. He dominates the New Zealand Parliament even more by his strong personality than by command of votes. He did not trouble to speak in the debate on the want-of-confidence motion, which was defeated after five days' discussion by 38 votes to 20, with eight members paired on each side.

This division, which gives Mr. Massey 46 supporters in a House of 80 members, does not indicate fully the strength of his position. The supporters of the motion included members of three distinct political parties, Liberal, Labor and Progressive, as well as some Independents of various brands. The official opposition, headed by T. M. Wilford, is the remnant of the old Liberal Party, which for a quarter of a century directed the affairs of New Zealand and made the country famous as a field of experimental social and industrial legislation. Today it barely manages to retain possession of the opposition benches against the encroaching Labor Party, which is the political expression of the organized workers in this country.

How Opposition Is Divided

The Labor Party in the House numbers only eight members, while Mr. Wilford claims to be able to count a full dozen heads at his caucus. The Progressives are a new party of uncertain strength. They number only two members in the House, but they have an organization throughout the Dominion that has not yet been tested at an election. The Independents range from Labor men to disgruntled Liberals. Mr. Massey, with his solid following of at least 45 Reform members, faces these weak opposition groups.

The Massey Government is secure until the general election to be held at the end of 1922. It cannot be shaken even by financial stringency and falling prices, since there really is no alternative government in sight. Opposition members are fond of saying that the government does not represent a majority of the people, and if public opinion is to be assessed by the rather crude method of giving a party significance to the votes cast for all candidates, regardless of other considerations, they are right. The votes cast for all opposition candidates exceeded in number the votes cast for all government candidates at the last general election, but then the opposition groups were as much at war with one another as with the government. Mr. Massey is the head of the only party that is strong enough to form a government. What will happen at the election of 1922 it is early to predict, but it may be said fairly confidently that today no other party leader looks like a winner.

Strong Qualities of Leadership

Mr. Massey's qualities as a public man and a Prime Minister are chiefly those that belong to strength. His personal honesty is not questioned even by his political opponents. His political methods are almost always direct and aboveboard. He has the tact that comes of a sincere desire to understand the other fellow's point of view and to do the right thing. He is an untiring worker and a keen observer. On the other hand he finds it difficult to delegate power. The men

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he has chosen as his colleagues in the Ministry are not the strongest members of his party, and it is made clear at times that their departments are not their own. Mr. Massey dominates, and he exercises more power than is good for any politician. He exercises it honestly and conscientiously, but his supporters as well as his opponents are inclined to say sometimes that good intentions do not justify autocratic methods.

It is a rather interesting reflection that Mr. Massey learned his politics as the leader of the opposition against Richard John Seddon, New Zealand's great Liberal Prime Minister. During years of political adversity he stubbornly opposed the idea of "one man government." The very strength that held him to that task has tended to recreate the fault that he had discovered in his old rival.

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EDUCATIONAL

BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Among the many movements for the benefit of children and young people which have from time to time arisen, the two organizations known as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have taken a foremost place. Their activities have spread to almost every civilized country, and in Great Britain they have become, in fact, part of the organization of many individual schools. The Association of Headmistresses, which is a body able to speak for the girls' secondary schools, recently showed its interest in and approval of the Girl Guide movement by holding a joint conference with the leaders of that organization for the purpose of united action on behalf of the individual and social welfare of young persons. A testimony as to the value of scouting in connection with elementary schools has been afforded by the recent action of the Warwickshire Education Committee in "drawing the attention of the Board of Education to the valuable education given in camps of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and asking them to count attendance thereat as attendance at school."

The utility of the movement as an educational medium is due to the fact that it approaches the problem through the natural interests of the young. It appeals to their love of adventure, their instinct for associated occupations, their zeal for learning where the use and validity of what has to be learned is immediately obvious. What can interest boys more than the activities of a scout troop, with its drum and bugle band, its love of the backwoods, its camping out, and its encouragement of sports and pastimes? The educational interests cover a wide field. It is the ambition of the earnest member of the troop to win proficiency badges in a large number of branches of skill and knowledge. He aims among other things at being able to cook a simple meal, to read the stars, to carpenter, to swim, to know certain laws of natural science, to write a good letter, and to have a certain sum of money in the bank.

Character Training

On the side of character training the movement serves perhaps its most useful purpose. Speaking broadly, it seeks to train boys and girls to be honorable self-respecting citizens. It has a code of 10 laws, which every recruit must learn. For example: A scout's honor is to be trusted. A scout must be clean in thought, word and deed. He must help others, which involves the celebrated "One good turn every day," for which the scouts are famous. On joining a troop the newcomer finds himself a member of a world-wide organization, a brotherhood which knows no differences of creed and class distinction. He is expected to develop that esprit de corps, that subordination of self, that loyalty to his fellows which is typical of the public schools.

The rapid and extensive growth of the scout movement is well known. The fact is not so generally recognized that the Girl Guide organization, too, has recently achieved much progress. The manifold activities undertaken by women during the war incidentally stimulated the growth of all agencies having as their aim the preparation of girls for their numerous duties. Guiding, like scouting, has educational implications, and the fact that the training of girls in the high schools and universities as guide officers is useful as a medium for instruction in civics and social service, was the reason for the conference between headmistresses and leaders of the guide movement. The proceedings of that meeting are worthy of notice in a study of the relationship between the movement and the school.

The meeting, which was convened by Miss Major, headmistress of King Edward's School, Birmingham (President of the Association of Headmistresses), and Mrs. M. Kerr, a leading officer of the guide movement, was attended by more than 50 headmistresses from all parts of the country. Mrs. Kerr, in introducing the subject, stressed the point that by means of their organization, girls of education were able after leaving school to pass on not only their own skill and knowledge, but also to teach them, their loyalty and discipline which they gained there to other less favored girls who were only too eager to appreciate them when given opportunity. Relation to the School.

With regard to the relation of the guide organization to the school, the policy of those responsible for the guide movement was to leave the school a free hand; but helpful advice as to the best means of associating the two agencies was given by another speaker. Schools were asked to do two things: first, to register their companies as school companies, and, secondly, to fill in transfer forms for all guides leaving school and to forward them to county headquarters. In this way the "connoisseurs" were able to keep in touch with them and obtain their help in after life. It emerged in the course of the discussion that much was being done to keep up the interest of the girls when resident at the universities. Guide clubs and circles had been formed in many colleges, and some guides had combined this interest with the highest academic honors. It was pointed out that the necessity for keeping a close relationship between the guide organization and schools was very urgent, owing to the shortage of good officers, especially in the factory towns, and during the next five years much was to be hoped from this co-operation.

The bulk of the testimony given by these mistresses who had exper-

imented with the guide movement was strongly in its favor. It was pointed out that the guide ideal of self-discipline, and its training in habits of independence and initiative, were helpful to the general tone of the school. An outlet was provided for powers of a non-intellectual type which did not have full scope in formal school work. In addition opportunities were given for the mixing of girls of all ages.

It is interesting to recall, in conclusion, that the education section of the British Association received a report from a committee in which the scout and guide movement was regarded as one providing the most effective practical training for the responsibilities of citizenship. The caution, however, is necessary that in places where the movement has not the privilege of leaders of the right standard of culture and character it is liable to fall in its purpose. Where it is associated with a school of sufficient standing that objection does not apply; thus it would seem as though the values of both agencies are greatly enhanced by a union of the two.

SPAIN'S TEXTBOOK ON PATRIOTISM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MADRID, Spain.—Patriotism is to be a subject of instruction in the national schools of Spain, according to a recent royal decree, for which the new Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Sillo, is largely responsible. He has taken much trouble to explain the idea and scope of the subject, which has evidently been prompted by the stir in national feeling occasioned by the serious difficulties that have arisen in Morocco, and by the national effort that has to be put forth to combat them. The decree has met with criticism in various quarters on the ground that, however desirable patriotism may be, it is hardly the kind of thing that can be effectively taught to children at school, and that it is a sentiment that must arise naturally under the force of circumstances.

It is to be noted, however, that for some time past something in the way of instruction in patriotism has been proceeding in schools of all classes throughout Spain. Geography is not a strong feature in the curriculum of these schools, but the elementary study of the map of Spain, political, physical, geological and so forth, has been taken in hand, and young children are now capable of marking Cadiz and Barcelona on a blank map, when asked they might have been ignorant of the meaning of the outline itself. In the elementary schools in the provinces also, one has heard the teachers, assisted by certain sections in the reading books, grounding the pupils (by the process of frequent repetition, individual and in chorus) in the idea that they should love Spain because they "owed everything to her," and incidentally because she is a rich and beautiful country that has won a proud place in history.

Nature of Patriotism

To the foreigner there may appear some significance in this when it is considered that the patriotism of Spaniards for the most part is of the provincial rather than of the national order; a man or woman may be proud of being an Andalusian or Galician, but quite indifferent to the larger idea. Slender and difficult communications and absence of really national efforts are responsible for this condition. Measured by the time needed for the journey, Seville is as far from Coruna or Vigo as London is from Rome. The present business in Morocco, however, has provoked a strong national sentiment, and the Education Department is taking advantage of it. A prize of 50,000 pesetas is offered for a new national book of patriotism for use in the schools—"El Libro de la Patria."

The royal decree is interesting, especially its preamble, wherein Mr. Sillo says that the problem of renewing the Spanish national ideal is before and about everything else a problem of education. Education, it is insisted, should cause the citizen to love the land in which he was born, and should give him the impulse to serve it. He should be convinced that his desire would not be sterile, that it would be associated with the same desire in others, and that their united effort would be successful of the first order. Thus would be forged the national spirit, neither too venturesome nor too timid, neither boastful nor bashful, sure of itself and capable of contemplating serenely the future which is open to all who labor, struggle and believe.

"These ideas," says the preamble, "it is necessary to instill into the understanding and the heart of the child." Then it goes on to say that there is no other such effective way of achieving this object as by presenting to the children the reading of short, succinct and expressive pages in which are related the glorious achievements of their predecessors, the contribution of Spain to the progress of the world and the essential realities of their national life at present. Such a book, it is pointed out, should appeal more to the heart than to the mere intelligence of the child, the individual loving his country like his family, not because it is the best but because it is his.

In other countries, the preamble continues, the best writers have devoted themselves to this educational task. Books like those of Amicis and Mantegazza in Italy and Bruno in France are equally fine literature and effective promoters of patriotism. The necessity for something similar in Spain had been felt, for in their people there exists much "advantageous but neglected material. To remedy the omission no means would be more likely to succeed than a very big competition in which the best Spanish

writers might and no doubt would take part.

The Selection of the Book

Then follows the decree constituting the competition. Article 1 declares that there is now open a competition for the selection of a book devoted to helping the children understand what Spain is and what she stands for, and arousing in them a love for her. The work which gains the first prize will be compulsorily read by all the national schools. Article 2 intimates that there will be two prizes, one of 50,000 pesetas and the other of 25,000. The chief conditions are that the competition is to be open to Spanish writers for a period of eight months from the time of the publication of this decree in the "Gaceta." Manuscripts intended for the competition should be delivered to the Registrar-General of the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, and they should be such as would make an octavo volume with a maximum of 400 pages. The book, Articles 3 and 4, will become the property of the state. It will be published by the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts; any illustrations which may be deemed expedient will be added to it, and it will be sold at cost price.

Books sent in for competition must be inclosed in a packet marked with a nom de plume, and a corresponding nom de plume must be placed outside an envelope containing the author's real name and address. The judging committee will consist of seven members, one member of the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language; the second of the Royal Academy of History; the third of the Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences; the fourth will be a member of the Council of Public Instruction; the fifth a professor of the Central University; the sixth a professor of the School for the Advanced Studies of Teachers; and the seventh will be a journalist representing the Association of the Press. These seven are to choose their own president. All will be nominated by the Minister of Instruction in consultation with the various bodies. The result of the competition must be published within three months of the closing date, and its cost is to be included in the education estimates.

HOW MATHEMATICS MAY AID CIVICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Believing that more attention to training in the functional relationships of mathematical quantities would help in the creation of a clearer grasp of many civic problems on the part of citizens in general, the National Committee on Mathematical Requirements in the United States has put out a circular on "the function concept in secondary school mathematics." The circular urges that public questions, such as rates of postage, and express, tariff, freight rates, regulation of insurance rates, income taxes, inheritance taxes, and numerous other questions which involve relationships between quantities, would be understood much more fully if pupils in the latter part of the secondary school course could be given more training in mathematical relationships.

Mechanics, farmers, merchants, housewives, as well as natural scientists and engineers, have to do constantly with the quantities of things, and the quantities with which they deal are related to other quantities in ways that require clear thinking for maximum efficiency, says the committee. "Mention should be made of the great rôle which the idea of functionality plays in the life of the world about us, and in the probable future activities of the child. Even when no calculation is to be carried out, the problems of real life frequently involve the ability to think correctly about the nature of the relationships which exist between related quantities. Specific mention has been made already of this type of problem in connection with interest on money. In everyday affairs, such as the filling out of formulas for fertilizers, or for feeds or for spraying mixtures on the farm, the similar filling out of recipes for cooking, many persons are at a loss on account of their lack of training in thinking about relations between quantities.

"The intention of the committee is to put before the student a very large number of instances of relationships between quantities, and to attempt to train him to think about the workings of such relationships. The committee feels that, if this can be done, algebra and geometry will take on new meaning to many children, and that all students will be better able to control the actual relations which they meet in their lives."

In another place the circular reads: "What is desired is the growth in the mind of the pupil of the idea of relationship between quantities, of the dependence of one quality upon another, of the correspondence that exists between related quantities, either of an arithmetic or geometric character. It is desired further that the pupil form the habit of seeking to understand such relations when they present themselves and of thinking clearly in terms of them."

"The teacher should have in mind constantly no any definition to be recited by the pupil, nor any automatic response to a given cue, nor any memory exercise at all, but rather a determination not to pass any instance in which one quantity is related to another, or in which one quantity is determined by one or more others, without calling attention to the fact, and trying to have the student see how it works. These instances occur in literally thousands of cases in both algebra and geometry."

THE SCHOOLING OF MINING ENGINEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

ROLLA, Missouri.—"Of all the instruments of precision used by the mining engineer, the one that he uses most is his own language," said T. A. Rickard, editor of the Mining and Scientific Press, in a recent address before the Missouri School of Mines on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. The address in part was as follows: "What is a mining engineer? I know of only one definition that is sufficiently comprehensive: he is a man that does the work of a mining engineer, namely, the management of mines, the examination and appraisal of them, the work of surveying underground, the planning and devising of ways and means for winning ore. A degree from a university or a school of mines does not make a mining engineer; the degree merely certifies that the holder is qualified to do the work. Many graduates from mining schools have never practiced the profession for which they were prepared."

"In some states the mining engineer must be licensed, and if he can show a diploma it is easier for him to obtain a license—for example, a shorter period of apprenticeship is required—but otherwise he has the same chance as his friends—for they are his friends—because they have diplomas. Well, that should be so, for our American ideal is the equality of opportunity; we recognize no privileged class, even of scholars; it would be unfair to deny any young man from reaping the reward of the training that is acquired in irregular ways, by night study, by association with helpful seniors, by reading, observing, and experiencing the things requisite to the development of capacity as a professional man. Several honored members of our profession entered it by the side door—not the back. One distinguished veteran was a carpenter and the son of a carpenter, with none of the advantages typified by such an institution as the Missouri School of Mines. Another began life as a sailor, a third as an accountant, a fourth as a botanist. I am speaking of men now acknowledged to be in the first rank. Many, of course, began life as laborers in mines and mills, starting to do manual work when their more fortunate comrades of the future were still at school. The difference between them and the 'regulars'—those who underwent the conventional training—is that they acquired their knowledge more slowly, more laboriously."

The Purpose of School

"The chief purpose of school or college is to learn how to learn. The preparatory school to which I went has for its motto, 'Non scholæ sed vitæ discimus.' 'We learn not for school but for life.' It is perfectly logical, for example, when licensing a man as an engineer or admitting him to membership in a professional society, to require, as a qualification, more years of responsible service from a non-graduate than from a graduate, because an uneducated mind is slower to apprehend than one that has been trained."

"Here we come to the definition of education. Education is the process of educating; the word is derived from the Latin *educere*, to lead; it means the leading out, or bringing forth of the innate powers of an individual; it means the bringing up or rearing of a child; and it applies to the children of a larger growth, to us all, whose education continues throughout life. 'Live' and 'learn' are synonymous advisedly."

"So we have considered the meaning of the terms used in our subject, the education of a mining engineer. It means the proper training of the young man who intends to do the special work that is required in connection with mining. Mining is an art, or a skillful method of doing things; to it the various sciences are applied with a view to improving the method. So we learn mathematics, mechanics, physics, mineralogy, and geology; side knowledge obtained is less important to us than the manner in which it is obtained, for what we learn in a school or a college is of small consequence, and soon forgotten, as compared with the training of our mental faculties so that we may be able to think clearly, observe accurately, and state truthfully. This we cannot do unless we use our language properly, for truthfulness of statement depends upon the proper use of the words that are the symbols of thought."

The Engineer and His English

Therefore we engineers should learn how to speak and write—particularly to write—intelligently and intelligibly. Of all the instruments of precision used by a mining engineer the one that he uses most is his own language—the language that comes from the old country, from Chaucer and Spenser, from Steele and Addison, from Shakespeare and Milton. It is a beautiful language and a flexible instrument of expression. Our mining engineers are well grounded in the various 'ologies; they have been well drilled in the requisite number of sciences; but they do not appear to see the prime necessity of acquiring the one accomplishment without which the others may prove ineffectual. I shall speak plainly."

"During recent years public attention has been drawn to the need of teaching English, more particularly to those who are undergoing training for an engineering career, because it has become recognized that our profession is sadly lacking in the ability to speak and write effectively. We—you and I—may be especially critical of this defect because we know that it is necessary to use the language correctly in describing or discussing technical operations and ideas; but defective Eng-

lish is common to our American youth generally—boys and girls alike. Much has been said on the subject and many are the causes to which these shortcomings are ascribed. I venture to be frank with you in stating that one cause is our democratic way of living. A Problem in Democracy

"If we are intelligently honest we must recognize the fact that democracy levels down as well as up. For example, you and I, the audience and the speaker, belong to the professional class, a class that is differentiated not by wealth but by education, by the possession and use of brains that have been trained for our several vocations. Our children go to the public schools, which follow the democratic custom of allowing all children, of whatever class, to share the same instruction. I use the word 'class' as the equivalent of 'type,' not to signify any recognized social stratification, as in Europe. Our children, at the same time, are by side with others that come from homes where defective English is spoken, from the homes of aliens who have not learned to speak our language properly, from the homes of those of our own native born who did not go to school in their youth or who for other reasons are illiterate."

"The children sit together and they play together, in good democratic fashion; they acquire the same habits of speech; the young Negro, the young Japanese, the young Italian, the grocer's boy, the hotel-carrier's son, the laborer's girl, the parson's son, the professor's daughter, all sympathetically and naturally acquire the same kind of language. The result is that those who speak it badly learn to speak it less badly, whereas those who speak it well learn to speak it less well. That is why the children of our professional men do not speak as well as their similars in Europe, whereas the children of the laborer, the hotel-carrier, the plumber, and the grocer speak much better English than their similars in the Old World."

Working Out the Ideal

"There the sons of professional men go to school with the sons of other professional men—to schools that resemble our private schools—where they do not associate with those reared in illiteracy. The effect is to perpetuate a social distinction; to make good speech a mark of class. We obliterate the class distinction, we sacrifice the facility for acquiring correct speech to the supreme ideal of our democracy, namely, an equality of opportunity. I do not cavil at it; it is worth while, but we must recognize the penalty—a small one relatively—that we pay for the sake of our ideal."

"Next comes the question, should we continue the system of education in common although it has a result prejudicial to a part of the community? Speaking broadly, it seems to me that we should continue to sacrifice the literacy of a few for the sake of educating the many, and that a division of our children according to class or vocation would be a step backward, but we can remedy the obvious consequence by insisting upon more and better teaching of English in our schools and universities. For example, our mining schools should make it a part of their duty to improve the speech and writing of their students by maintaining a class in English, at least for the freshmen, as most of them do already, and by requiring a good standard of writing throughout the successive years spent in technical education."

"An examination paper in mechanics or mineralogy, in physics or geology, should be required to reach a standard not only in the knowledge of the science but also in the art of expression. It may be said that it is no part of the duty of a school of mines to teach English, which should have been taught to the student in the high school. The answer is that we face a condition, not a theory; and if the students come insufficiently trained in a matter so important as the use of their language, it is only fair and wise to give them the necessary training before it may be too late. I note that in this School of Mines three hours per week during the first and second years is allotted to English; in this respect you set a good example."

AN ARTS AND CRAFTS ASSOCIATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The Dorsetshire Arts and Crafts Association, which has recently held its fifteenth annual exhibition, is an example of what is being done in the way of education for home and village industries in several parts of England.

The Arts and Crafts Association works in conjunction with the County Federation of Women's Institutes, and the crafts practiced include leather work, metal work, needlework, wood and stone carving, painted and gilt wood, rush and basket work, the making of sunbonnets, of homemade dolls and toys, of gloves and pottery. The pupils are taught the necessity for originality in design. They make their goods—as far as possible—from start to finish, procuring the raw materials, hides, etc., and going through the different processes until the finished article is produced, thereby experiencing the pride of invention and achievement, as in the old days, before a manufactured article was dissected and allocated to different departments.

The educative effect of the work is not the only benefit the pupils receive. Orders for the various productions pour in from all parts of Britain and abroad, including America, China, Australia, Sweden and other countries. The association is proud of the fact that the highest award given in the recent Home Arts Exhibition at the Albert Hall, London, was gained by a Dorset maid, for beautiful wrought iron work. He is an artist as well as a craftsman, both in design and execution, and his gates and other

decorative iron work have attracted much notice.

One of the most interesting exhibits was to be found in the section for "Raw Materials and Their Uses." A variety of home-dye materials, prepared from local plants and lichens, showed from what portion of the plants the shades were obtained, being both displayed and labeled to demonstrate the results.

The association includes in its activities the work of training teachers to conduct village classes. Last year 38 teaching certificates were awarded in such subjects as glove and slipper making, rush and basket work, cane and rush seating of chairs, upholstery, decorative needlework, thrift rugs, cobbling and soldering.

SPEED TESTS LIKE THE SPELLING BEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Speed tests like the spelling bee and the mental arithmetic test should have a part in the school methods of today, declares a teacher in Massachusetts, who goes on to say: "It is generally agreed that boys and girls of high school age need frequent testing. They need to become accustomed to this practice for several reasons, one of the chief ones being that such practice is excellent preparation for the college entrance examinations."

"Most of our tests are not, of course, of the speed variety but there are reasons why students should be subjected at certain intervals to tests which will require a fair degree of speedy thinking on their part. Educationally speaking, we have advanced wonderfully in spite of the deluge of 'fads' that has descended upon us. Most of these seem to have been invented to try our patience and to employ our spare time. Old-fashioned methods seem to have been largely discarded for others that have seemed better. Sometimes the result has been in the opposite direction to that intended."

"There are two tests (really speed tests) that were effectively used when I went to school as a boy. My impression is that modern educational methods have not improved the results now secured in the particular field which these tests represent. I refer to the 'spelling bee' and the 'mental arithmetic test.' If anything modern has been invented that has made better spellers and better mathematicians out of modern youth than these two antiquated methods, it has yet to be made evident. 'Modern' high school pupils are notoriously poor spellers. A typist who can spell all of the words correctly such as are used in everyday correspondence is rare. College students disgrace themselves in the matter of spelling. It is needless to call to the remembrance of the business man accustomed to start youngsters on the path to success the trials that he has been obliged to undergo because of weaknesses in fundamental mathematics on the part of those whom he has hired. The use of the so-called old-fashioned methods which have been mentioned would have eradicated much of this criticism."

"We hear much about play in education. Is there any better play, having real educational value, than that represented by the 'spelling-bee' and the 'mental arithmetic test'?"

"Pupils come up to the high school marvelously weak in the fundamental operations of arithmetic. They fall down especially in the matter of fractions. Many of them can hardly add $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$. Common denominators are as Greek to them; the process of cancellation might be a newly discovered planet or a new breakfast food for all they know about it; the minus sign is always getting them into trouble. Why? Largely because of the lack of drill. The average boy of a generation ago could add, subtract, multiply and divide with a speed and accuracy that puts the modern boy to shame."

"Every recitation in mathematics attended by younger pupils should have a few moments in it devoted to mental drill. There is a reason for devoting a few moments each day to drill in spelling. The reasons in each case are the same. Results will be evident in a very short time. Students in the upper classes do not fall down because of a lack of knowledge so much as from carelessness and inaccuracy. This falling is always evident in an algebra class. It is the prime reason for failure in the college entrance examinations. These pupils do not need more instruction; they need more drill."

"Speed tests should be short and lively and they should be given in a manner that makes a game out of them. The attitude of the tester should be such as not to create the impression that one is actually being tested. There must be a little fun in the game. One must, however, appreciate the fact that in this game, as in any other, one must be game enough to try to do better next time if beaten and to play to the best of his ability."

"Those who argue against speed tests usually raise the point that the element of speed should not enter into any test. A man can carry a ton of bricks up four stories in a certain time; a derrick can hoist the same amount to the same distance in a much less time. The amount of work accomplished in either case is the same. Reasoning along the same line of thought, the slow student may be rated in the same manner as the rapid one as regards accomplishment, and in spite of the fact that the more intelligent individual does often deserve such rating, the fact remains that our present methods of preparing for college do not permit a disregard of the time element. We are practically forced to work speedily."

"Let us, therefore, speed up a little and let us not forget (we do not think of this quite enough) that it takes time to make a mistake."

LOCAL CONFERENCE ENTERPRISES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Among recent educational developments in England is the practice of holding local conferences. Organized usually by local teachers, these conferences are notable because the interest in the topics discussed is not merely local. Two such gatherings have recently taken place at Reading and Oxford, each being presided over by the chairman of the local branch of the National Union of Teachers. The speakers at Reading included Dr. Lyttelton, who spoke on "Essentials in Education—Idealistic and Practical"; Mr. Norman MacMunn, whose subject was "A Re-casting of the Curriculum"; Mr. John Drinkwater, who delivered an address on "Poetry and the Drama"; Dr. Dyson, "Musical Appreciation"; Prof. John Adams, "The Idea of a Liberal Education," and Mr. Blakiston, "Geography."

At the Oxford conference the speakers were Sir Walter Raleigh, Mr. S. A. Barnes, Mr. John Massie, Dr. Ballard and Mr. H. W. Spicer. The subjects discussed included "Literary Appreciation," "Arithmetic and Intelligence," and "Musical Appreciation." The address by Mr. MacMunn conveyed a challenge to his audience, which consisted of a great extent of teachers. His plea was for neither rewards nor punishments, and his method of doing without both was to allow the children to act on the lines of free play for their activities; to work, in fact, through play.

Reforms Proposed

The discussion brought out several important points, among them the need for closer and more intimate relations with parents; the need for smaller classes and bigger rooms; the need for the power of invention among teachers, which Mr. MacMunn said would come if cultivated; and the need for adopting some method of partnership in the scholars' working which would help to overcome the present difficulty of the large class. The general impression, however, was that while Mr. MacMunn had established the reasonableness of his theory, and had even proved it to be practical, the difficulties of the primary school were such as to militate against its practicality.

The subject of geography received free and fresh treatment at the hands of Mr. Blakiston of Eton College. The main study of geography, he urged, seemed to be occupied with finding out where certain men or peoples live, and how and why they live there. In his view, one of the first lessons in geography should be a visual tangible task, like planning one's own back garden. He also showed that physical geography and human geography are better approached through simple facts rather than diagrams—the mud and sand brought down by a thunderstorm would illustrate the action of rivers in forming gorges and deltas far better than the printed page, and much could be done with a watering pot to show the action of rain. To understand the origin of scenery, there was no means better than travel; and of all forms of travel, walking was the best. A day's outing or a school journey could be made a geography lesson which would never be forgotten.

As to Liberal Education

In the course of an address on literary appreciation, Mr. Lambourn (Oxford) performed a novel experiment in the form of a demonstration lesson in which the boys of the East Oxford School examined a rioter he had written upon the blackboard and built a similar one line by line. The general aim and atmosphere of the conferences can be illustrated by quoting from Prof. John Adams' address on "The Idea of a Liberal Education." Referring to the Labor Party's suspicions of vocational training, he said that the most general mark of a liberal education was a certain aloofness from the lower needs of life, which in its higher aspects might be described as disinterestedness. It valued knowledge for its own sake and without ulterior motives. He showed that pedantry is not confined to scholastic matters. Automoblists and golfists are very often pedants, and some amusement was called forth by his illustrations of this. Technically and exclusiveness are hostile to the spirit of a true liberal education. The idea is so to broaden the basis of education that all can claim enough of the common circle of knowledge to take the fullest advantage of whatever opportunities are available. Not so very far astray is the popular ideal: to know everything about something, and something about everything. The ultimate aim of a liberal education is to produce a person sensitive to all the interests that affect others. The cultured man cannot be equally affected by all, but he can respond to them all. To him nothing human is alien."

Mr. T. D. Match, Minister for Education in New South Wales, believes in paying the school-teacher a fair salary. His attainment of this ideal is costing his state an additional £800,000 a year, but the removal of grievances and the contented department are the returns on the money spent. In addition technical facilities are being doubled and school accommodation enlarged.

The first conference of school inspectors from all the states in the Commonwealth of Australia recently met in Sydney, under the presidency of Mr. S. Lasker. In opening the conference the president said that it would thoroughly discuss the problems of education and would afford opportunity for an interchange of ideas. It was not expected that the conference would solve these problems but the deliberations would be of great importance.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1921

EDITORIALS

The First Phase

THE first phase of the great Conference for the Limitation of Armaments may be said to have ended on Thanksgiving Eve. Mr. Briand is on his way to Paris, having done all that he felt he could do in the time, and Mr. Viviani reigns in his stead. On the whole the Conference has so far been an unquestionable success. That is the opinion of every delegate to whom you put the question, and it is an opinion given in no doubtful tone. Mr. Hughes, they will all tell you, is proving an ideal chairman. His capacity for finding the heart of a question, and his ability for getting things done are altogether exceptional. It is in the slowing down of effort that most conferences reach their first decided check. But Mr. Hughes is keeping the pace going, and he has his colleagues with him in so doing.

It was the whole-heartedness of the original send-off that won Mr. Hughes his first triumph. The secret, the secret of the American proposals that is to say, was, as Mr. Balfour said with a smile and a bow to the chairman, well kept. Not a man in the hall, with the exception of the American delegates, knew what was coming, but the thunders of applause with which the proposals were received, as Mr. Hughes disclosed them, showed that they were to be a success from the beginning. Something had been given to the peoples of the world for which they had long been blindly seeking, and when this something had been offered to them in open conference it was made impossible for even the most reactionary of governments to decline it. Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes had been careful, in season and out of season, to warn the nations against too great expectations. They had pointed out that the Conference was for the limitation of arms, and not for disarmament, and that even this limitation was primarily of naval armaments. Yet when their proposals were made public, they proved so sweeping that there was nothing to be disappointed over. The duty of other Conferences will be to carry on the work to greater limitations, and finally to full disarmament. But for this some education will be necessary.

Even if the lowest estimate be accepted of what has already been accomplished the result is immense. Reduced to terms of taxpayers' savings, it is almost incalculable. A ten years' holiday from the building of capital ships, in days when capital ships cost anything from forty to fifty millions of dollars, without their satellite fleets, will release untold treasure to be spent upon the arts of peace. When more is spent upon education than upon battleships there will be less and less temptation to revert to the building of battleships. To a large extent competition in armaments, indeed the whole scheme of armaments, is the result of false education. A world which had got used to doing without superdreadnaughts may very well find itself content to go on doing without them, just as the people of Canada and the United States, who have succeeded in living for a century peaceably along an open frontier, have no thought of fortifying that frontier. Habit, says the proverb, is second nature.

But Mr. Harding's proposal is something far more than a question of dollars. If it were only that, there would be little hope for the world. Another turn of the political wheel, a sudden blast of racial passion, or a boiling over of national greed and the doings of this Conference would become as much a scrap of paper as the famous treaty for the protection of Belgium. Mr. Harding had to inspire the world with an idea, and ideas, if they are true ideas, are indestructible. The world, it is true, had to be willing to receive the idea, and Mr. Harding conceived the moment of willingness to have arrived. The time was well chosen. The fiercest, though not the longest, spasm of war fever which has ever been known had worn itself out. Men were wearied of war, horrified by it as they had seen it stripped of all its pageantry in the mud of Flanders. But with the recovery from the exhaustion might have come the return of the passions. These passions were not destroyed by the abominations of the Thirty Years' War, they cropped up absolutely unquenched when the exhaustion which followed the signing of the peace of Utrecht had spent itself, not even the twenty years of practically incessant fighting which came to an end on the day of Waterloo were sufficient to destroy them. And so, had Mr. Harding hesitated, a repetition of these things might have been. But Mr. Harding did not hesitate. He did not permit the opportunity to escape him. He might have waited for a more convenient season, until it was possible to invite Germany and Russia to sit with the other powers. But this would have been to miss the flood tide. Therefore he cut his coat to his cloth, and called just such a practical Conference as might be expected to make a success of the idea. The result is that the success was apparent, to those with eyes to see, from the very beginning. The pessimists groaned in their hearts, and the fizzlers shook their heads, but the world rejoiced and was exceeding glad, because it felt that an opportunity had come to it, at the call of so powerful a leader, that it could not be ignored. As a matter of fact nobody but the President of the United States could have called this Conference. It would have been impossible for us to have done so, said a well-known British delegate, not long ago, to a representative of this paper. Had we sent out the invitation, exhausted as we were by the struggle, and obviously anxious to rest upon our oars, it would have been suspect from the beginning. Unfriendly statesmen would have said, You have had the greatest navy in the world for a couple of centuries, and now that you are dropping behind in the race you wish to curtail those of your rivals. But in the case of the United States such criticism is ridiculous. Her treasury is filled with gold and her soil with material. She and she alone is able to face with equanimity the renewal of the old arms competition. Therefore when she sent out her invitation criticism was dumb.

Thus the first phase of the great Conference comes

to an end. When the next phase begins, on the day after Thanksgiving, there will be every augury of the same success, with the same good leadership and the same anxiety for cooperation.

The Two Pashas

FOR some time past two men, each in his way remarkable, but actuated by widely different motives, have been struggling for supremacy in Egypt. The one is Adly Yeghen Pasha, the present Prime Minister, and the other is Saad Zaghlul Pasha, the leader of the Nationalist Party. Two years ago these two men were working in complete harmony for the welfare of Egypt and the realization of her long cherished hope for self-government. When Lord Milner arrived at Cairo, in the December of 1919, prepared to grapple with the task of solving the Egyptian question, he was confronted with tremendous difficulties. For weeks before, Nationalist agitators had been moving up and down the country preaching to student, merchant, and fellah alike that the British mission then on its way was nothing more than a great punitive inquiry, and urging that it should be met with a concerted boycott. The story of how Lord Milner, with a statesmanship which has certainly never been excelled in recent times, completely dissipated this idea is well known. Within a few weeks, he had succeeded in convincing the Egyptians that his mission was wholly constructive and wholly friendly, and that he was earnestly desirous of meeting their just wishes at every point.

In the great work which followed, Lord Milner had the aid of the two pashas, Adly and Zaghlul. It was a highly successful work, and when, in the summer of last year, Zaghlul Pasha went with an Egyptian delegation to discuss the Egyptian question with the British Government in London, hopes of a settlement ran high.

It was, however, during his sojourn in London that Zaghlul Pasha first displayed that determination, to secure his own way and his own ends, which has since come to be recognized as the dominating motive of his career. Instead of returning to Egypt, as he might have done with the delegation, and using his tremendous powers to secure a whole-hearted acceptance of the British proposals, Zaghlul Pasha remained in London, determined to watch in which way public opinion in Egypt was likely to move, and then to align himself on that side. Later on, when he came to the conclusion that the road to the greatest personal advancement lay in the direction of supporting the Nationalists, he returned to Egypt, and placed himself at their head. Abandoning all pretense of cooperation, he was loud in his insistence that, before any negotiations were entered into concerning a final settlement, Great Britain should concede all his "reservations." All his undoubted powers of oratory were exerted to the uttermost, and he succeeded, to a remarkable extent, in capturing the popular imagination. He was ready to outdo the most ardent Nationalist in a demand for "absolute independence," and he gloried in the cry which, after a time, came to be heard on all sides, "La rai illa Saad!"—"No chief but Saad!"

All this time, Adly Pasha had been going steadily forward, seeking patiently to consolidate the great gains made through the statesmanship of Lord Milner, restraining over-enthusiasm where it seemed in danger of defeating its own purpose, and encouraging, among Egyptians of all classes, that responsible interest in public affairs without which a successful self-government is impossible. Matters came to a climax, early last summer, when the question arose of another delegation to London, charged with the duty of reaching a final settlement. Zaghlul Pasha insisted that he, and he alone, should head such a delegation. Adly Pasha intimated, quite clearly, that he intended to occupy that position himself. It was not, it may be ventured, that he specially desired the task, but he took up the very just position that the delegation should be appointed by the Cabinet, and that he, as Prime Minister, should be at its head. In this contention he undoubtedly had the support of the more sober and better balanced opinion of the country. Yet a lesser man than the Egyptian Prime Minister might have hesitated before he left Egypt and relinquished the field to his opponent, but Adly Pasha never hesitated, and the latest news from Egypt goes to show quite conclusively that he was right, that he was justified in the expectation, which he undoubtedly held, that Zaghlul Pasha, if left to himself, would destroy his own cause.

Little by little, as the weeks have gone by, Zaghlul Pasha has been losing ground. The climax apparently came, a short time ago, when he determined upon a tremendous effort to revive waning enthusiasm by embarking upon what was designed to be a triumphant progress through Lower Egypt. Every possible preparation was made. A large tourist Nile boat was chartered for the purpose, ample accommodation was provided for an army of newspaper correspondents, and reception committees were formed in every town and village included in the Pasha's itinerary. Very quickly, however, it became evident that all was not well. At the first big town visited, namely, Beni Suef, the reception had to be held at the landing place, owing to the opposition in the town itself, and this opposition steadily increased as the Pasha's party moved down the great river. Here and there the villagers came out to cheer their popular idol, but opposition grew in volume, until, after the steamer had entered the Assiut Province, hostile demonstrations bearing black flags and throwing dust in the air began to gather on the banks.

The Pasha continued his progress, but more, it would seem, as a defiance of the government than from any hope of achieving success. Indeed, the main result of his tour has been to afford a practical demonstration to all the world that he has ceased to be anything like the great power in the country which he undoubtedly was a year ago. The fact is that, in spite of all the machinations of the extremist politicians, Egypt is quieter today than it has been before for many years, and there is a growing conviction throughout the country that the destinies of Egypt are safer in the hands of the Prime Minister than in the hands of the Nationalist leader. The outlook is still difficult. The partial failure of the London negotiations has come as a disappointment to

many, but there is no reason to anticipate that, when the Prime Minister reaches Egypt, within the next few days, and states his case, the Egyptians will desire any change in leadership. In other words, Adly Pasha is steadily winning, if, indeed, he is not already justified in registering a victory.

The Newberry Case

A FORMAL vote in such a case as that of Senator Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, who was charged with being involved in corrupt practices in connection with his election, cannot be a real vindication for him, unless his complete innocence is established. A vote of his own party does not absolve him, any more than the vote of those in the opposing party can convict him. From the whole case, the public can learn more of how corrupt practices in elections must be overcome, until elections are so safeguarded that they actually express public opinion far more than at present. Of the use of money at elections in the United States Lord Bryce writes, in his "Modern Democracies," "Though prosecutions are sometimes instituted, the offense more often goes unpunished, the two parties agreeing not to rip up one another's misdeeds." As a footnote to the paragraph in which this sentence appears, he observes, "A remarkable instance occurred very recently at a senatorial election."

Now until such instances become impossible, and until party considerations are set aside for absolute probity of action, government is democratic only in a very limited sense. A party, to keep the respect of voters, and more important still, of other nations in these days of broadening international relationships, must demand rightness of its own adherents even more determinedly than of its opponents. Thus a party vote on a question of corruption, when reprehensible facts have been admitted, will show to some extent where sincerity exists and also in what respects progress is fundamentally necessary. Senator Newberry himself would show a broad desire for justice if he would insist on an unbiased investigation, and work wholeheartedly for better laws to prevent corruption in primaries as well as in elections.

The investigation which has already been conducted has hardly seemed, to the disinterested observer, to be unbiased. When large sums of money are expended in an election, one wonders what tremendous interests could have been involved to justify all this expenditure, from the point of view of those providing for it. Large amounts of money used in elections mean large endeavors to impress the will of the few on the many, rather than a cooperative development of public opinion. In proportion as each man is thinking for himself, the cost of an election is minimized. Though it may seem a long and trying task to get each voter to have an honest opinion of his own, and to express it intelligently, satisfaction with anything less than this is resting content with the practices of Machiavellian princes and their mercenaries of the Middle Ages. Democracy has made some progress, as Lord Bryce points out, but certainly there can be no true democracy which does not insist on eliminating every phase of corruption in voting.

Teacher and Student

IN ONE of his essays recently published, Meredith Nicholson says, "I should endeavor to make it appear that clean and accurate speech is part of good manners, an important item in the general equipment for life. When it came to writing, I should begin with the familiar letter, leaving the choice of subject to the student. These compositions, read in the class, would be criticized, as far as possible, by the students themselves. I should efface myself completely as an instructor and establish the relation of a fellow-seeker intent upon finding the best way of saying a thing." These sentences present, of course, little that is new, but what is true and important deserves to be reiterated and given as general publicity as possible. Now as long ago as the sixteenth century, Henry Peacham, following still earlier examples, tried to show, in his "Compléat Gentleman," something of what a natural relationship between student and teacher should be. The right relationship is one of cooperation without fear on either part. In too many cases the teacher looks upon himself or herself as a person with superior knowledge which is to be impressed upon the ignorant. Yet the relationship of fellow-students depending together on the subject itself for instruction is achieved by an increasing number of teachers today.

As for the teaching of English, a hint can be gained from Henry Morgenthau, who tells us in his autobiography, which is being published in "The World's Work," that, when he met Lord Bryce on the steamer between Port Said and Jaffa, he found Lord Bryce's method of getting information from others to be that, "He first puts them completely at ease by ascertaining what subjects they are thoroughly posted on, and then, with a beneficent suavity, he makes them willing contributors to his own unlimited store of knowledge." Any teacher of English who uses this same method in order to get students to tell with eagerness what they know and have observed for themselves will find it easy to encourage them afterward to set down in writing what they have told. Thus, since the best writing is that which is as clear and natural as the best talking, the problem of developing ability in writing becomes considerably simplified. Any student who discovers that he actually has something to say in which some one else is interested will proceed with enthusiasm to say it effectively. So if a class is occupied with the writing of English, the main thing for the teacher to establish is, as Meredith Nicholson says, his own relationship of a fellow-seeker with the rest.

Our sense of the best way of expression has, of course, changed from century to century, and even from year to year. In the schools and colleges of the United States much greater spontaneity of expression is encouraged now than even a decade ago. Ben Jonson thought and declared that a man in order to write well should "first think and excogitate," and that his style should be carefully "labored and accurate." Lord Chesterfield advised his son, "Do not content yourself with being barely understood; but adorn your thoughts, and dress them as you would your person." Until very

recently many teachers of English have worked on the basis of similar theories. Now, however, especially since the war, which gave many college students vivid material to write about, teachers of English are finding it easier to encourage animated expression, on the basis that writing is as natural a process as talking. In proportion, then, as teacher and student can actually talk and reason together, instead of the teacher's merely talking to the student, the interest and effectiveness of the whole study of English composition should be immensely increased for both.

Editorial Notes

Now it is Dr. Bullock and Dr. Gist who, in spite of statistical reports to the contrary, published, republished, and particularly verified in results obtained during the late war, come forward in Kansas City demanding vaccination for everybody, especially school children and employees in industries and public places, as the only means of immunity from smallpox. And the people, goaded by Dr. Bullock and Dr. Gist, are expected to rush forward to be vaccinated once, twice, or as many times as may be required. But, and spell it with a large "B," almost in the same breath in which these doctors insist on general vaccination, they admit that in some persons, "successfully vaccinated," the immunity does not hold. Indeed they acknowledge that there are now in their isolation hospital eight cases that proved to be not immune. Such, it may be remarked, is the safe course Dr. Bullock and Dr. Gist are urging upon the Kansas City public.

ACCORDING to a Canadian newspaper, Canada, during the last ten years, has lost 1,000,000 of the 2,500,000 immigrants who came to that country since the beginning of the present century. The puzzle now is, Where have they gone, and why did they go? Did the majority of them suffer disillusionment, and move on to other countries where they found conditions such as made it worth while to "stick"? Of course a great deal of allowance should be made for the circumstance that many immigrants come to the American continent with the sole object of "making their pile" and returning to their native soil. But the matter might well form the subject of a government inquiry. Both in the United States and in Canada a certain tendency to exaggerate the prospects which lie behind the open door of economic opportunity may account for some of the alleged discontent. The recent motor expedition to Idaho of settlers is a good instance of the practice, if certain newspapers are to be relied upon.

It is now known why and how the famous central picture of Van Eyck's painting, "The Adoration of the Lamb," was hidden by the Belgians of Ghent during the war to save it from the invading Germans, who, for many decades, have held the accompanying shutters or panels. Perhaps it will never be known where the Canon of St. Bavon put it and thus defied all efforts of the Germans to gain possession of the treasure; but it certainly remained safe till the Treaty of Versailles could stipulate that the six shutters of the great work then in Berlin should be restored to Ghent. The Germans, who had originally given only 500,000 thalers for the shutters, now asked 75,000,000 francs for the lot, in spite of the fact that, two years earlier, they had put their value at something under 20,000,000 francs. As the value of the shutters has had to be deducted from the total sum due for reparations, the Germans may be said to have driven a handsome bargain.

ALAS, what changes do come over Westminster! For untold generations, whenever the road has been "up," and how often that is the case in London, there has been a night-watchman to look after it. He has sat behind a coke fire in a bucket, and would not "leave his wooden hut for you" or anybody else. The only thing that would draw him from that cosy retreat was the fading light of one of his red danger lanterns. Now as each night-watchman, the sage of the broken road, retires, he is to be replaced by a young man, who will be provided with a bicycle and a portable recording clock. Westminster must keep pace with the times, but it will be something of a wrench to part with a race of men who were sometimes said to be "Old Charlies" replaced by Sir Robert Peel when he invented the police.

THE disclosure has been made, but upon just what authority does not appear, that a number of whales, mistaken during the war for enemy submarines, were bombed from the air by scouting aeroplanes assigned to convoy troop and supply ships through what were regarded as the danger zones. A school of whales, if their gatherings may be so designated, might reasonably be expected to indorse the movement for a reduction of armament, with the request that it be made to include aircraft as well as cruisers and dreadnaughts. The noncombatants, while perhaps not entitled to a controlling voice in the discussion of such measures, surely have rights which should be respected. The oceans are whale territory—of this there can be no doubt.

IT SEEMS that a man may get into trouble for breaking the word of the law even though he abides by the spirit of it, judging from the recent arrest of a baker who was haled into court for giving too generous measure in a "pound" loaf of bread. Evidently the authorities in the American city in question have an extraordinary love of literalism or else they feel it necessary to protect the public against the generosity of bakers. As regards the latter consideration, the people would not seem to be in pressing need of protection against the beneficence of any group of tradesmen, bakers or otherwise.

"It is probable that after my departure the publicity agent will tell you that I reluctantly tore myself away from a sustained series of crowded houses to obey an imperious call from Tasmania. Nothing of the sort. . . . It seems to me that Sydney audiences perceive my virtues, extol them to each other, and—stay away." This farewell to a last-night audience by Miss Marie Tempest may hurt the feelings of her publicity agent, but is not likely to affect those who stayed away.